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LITERATURE.

The Life and Writings of Henry Thomas Buckle. By Alfred Henry Huth. 2 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THESE two volumes, which might profitably have been condensed into one, will give a new idea of Buckle to those who know him only from his writings, and have never even heard from any of his acquaintances what manner of man he was in private life. Few people read a book without forming to themselves some picture of the author, and that picture in Buckle's case would almost infallibly have been still farther from the reality than such dim fancies generally are. The combative assertion of paradoxes in his *History of Civilisation* gives one the impression of dryness and acridity. The precise—or, at least, apparently precise—citation of authorities seems to imply a determination and energy which would make paradoxical acridity peculiarly intolerable. An aggressive disposition, supported by an enormous mass of learning, is the idea which Buckle's writings naturally suggest to the minds of his readers.

This was apparently the impression formed of him before personal acquaintance by Mrs. Huth, who contributes by far the best chapter to this somewhat prolix biography. For some time before she made his acquaintance, she had heard a great deal about him, and had learned to "hate that 'friend Buckle,' whose name was constantly in Mr. Capel's mouth and bored her intensely; who was always put forward to contradict her; who was said to know everything and who had seemingly done nothing." Buckle had not then published the first volume of his history, which accounts for Mrs. Huth's belief that he had "done nothing." He was introduced to her before he had done anything in the way of publication—he spent fourteen years in the collection of his materials before he published a line—but he at once impressed her as a man of extraordinary intellect. Still, after the first few interviews, "he seemed to her a cold unfeeling man, with no sympathy for individuals, and caring only for what was beneficial for mankind as a mass." But by degrees she began to form a different opinion, and to discover that abstract speculations did not absorb the whole of his interest.

"The conversations [Mrs. Huth says] which I had in this way with him made me see that there were two Buckles—one cold and unfeeling as Fate, who invariably took the highest and widest view, to whom the good of the individual was as nothing compared to the good of the mass. This man was heard in the *History of Civilisation*, and at dinner-tables where many people were present. The other Buckle was

tender, and capable of feeling every vibration of a little child's heart, self-sacrificing to a degree which he would have blamed in another, and habitually concentrating his great intellect on the consequences of individual actions to the actor."

This second side of Buckle's character is very fully displayed in the letters and anecdotes collected in these volumes. He was not an old man when he died, but he seems to have kept a boyish freshness of feeling beyond the age at which it generally fades. School-boys who had no thought of his intellectual grandeur spoke of him as "a jolly fellow;" and Mrs. Huth and other ladies, who had been dismayed by his reputation for universal learning, found him full of thoughtfulness and consideration in the smallest concerns of domestic life, and ever ready with advice and sympathy.

If biographies were oftener written by intimate acquaintances, it would probably be found that the traits which are so unexpected in Buckle's character were not so rare as is generally supposed in men devoted to severe and absorbing study. Mr. Huth, who has put this biography together, had the advantage of being one of the boys with whom Buckle, who was unmarried and had no children of his own, delighted to romp in his intervals of idleness. He was a member of the small circle among whom the ardent thinker put off his harness and brushed the cobwebs from his feelings. Wearied with the effort of guiding the unruly and stiff-necked steeds of abstract speculation, he could throw himself with all the greater delight into the sport of dragging toy horses and chariots over the nursery floor. If we were to imitate Buckle's own rashness of generalisation, it would not be difficult to make out a strong case in favour of the theory that men who, like him, spend their whole lives in absorbing studies retain their freshness of feeling and their delight in the companionship of the young longer than any other class. They live at such high pressure that exhausted nature demands a correspondingly great relaxation. Apart from the fact that they do not give themselves time to acquire habits of elaborate amusement, a bear-fight with boys or a game of draughts or backgammon with a beginner must be a grateful relief to excessive mental strain. Robert Hall was once discovered in his study, when he was supposed to be deep in the composition of a sermon, rolling on the carpet, with his children tugging at his hair, and making believe that he was Gulliver among the Lilliputians; and it would not be difficult to accumulate instances of severe and lofty thinkers who have unbent themselves in similar ways.

Perhaps one of the secrets of Buckle's great popularity with the boys of his acquaintance was that he was strongly convinced of the necessity of not burdening their brains with too much work. He had no faith in the efficacy of keeping them long at prescribed lessons, and was all in favour of encouraging them to acquire knowledge by other inducements. When he was consulted by parents—and, indeed, whether he was consulted or not—his advice was always towards the shortening of the hours of lessons

and the extension of the hours of freedom. In this matter he reasoned from his own experience as John Stuart Mill did in his estimate of what a boy could profitably learn. His experience was very different from Mill's, but it was probably quite as unfit to be taken as a general rule of education. Mr. Huth assures us that Shakspeare, Bunyan, the *Arabian Nights*, and *Don Quixote* constituted almost the whole of his reading up to the age of eighteen. He was a feeble and delicate child, and when his mother sent him to school she stipulated that he should learn nothing unless he chose, and should on no account be whipped. Mr. Huth says that "young Buckle did not choose," and learnt only what fell into his head; but a good deal must have so fallen if he was able, on his return from school, to astonish the servants in the kitchen by translating the Lord's Prayer and the Creed into French and Latin. One thing, apparently, he learnt, with characteristic obstinacy, which was not prescribed to him—the lessons in geometry given to a higher class than that in which he was placed. In his fourteenth year he took the first prize in mathematics, and, being then asked by his father what reward he would like for this success, replied, "To be taken from school." There was no further distinction to be won in that school, and the young Alexander was thirsting for other intellectual realms to conquer.

It is to be suspected that Mr. Huth, following Buckle's own sketch, has somewhat overstated the small amount of Buckle's acquisitions in his youth. Buckle seems to have been one of those precocious boys who require to be kept back. He had no taste for boyish sports. His fond mother taught him to knit, simply that he might have some mechanical occupation to keep his restless brain quiet. Though Mr. Huth says that his reading was confined to Shakspeare, Bunyan, the *Arabian Nights*, and *Don Quixote* up to the age of eighteen, it comes out incidentally that before he was seventeen he took delight in discussing subjects of public interest with his father, who was a Tory in politics, and sat up one night to compose a letter enlightening Sir Robert Peel on the subject of Free Trade. Though withdrawn from school at the age of fourteen, he was sent to a private tutor, and was always foremost, though Mr. Huth says he seemed never to learn his lessons.

Some of Mr. Huth's statements would lead one to suppose that Buckle's mind was almost a *tabula rasa* when, at the age of nineteen, made independent by the death of his father, he resolved to devote himself to a life of study. Such a resolution in that case would have been miraculous, and, if recorded for a precedent, might have been made an excuse for much undeserved indulgence to idle boys. Buckle was far from being intellectually idle in his boyhood, though, in consideration of the delicate state of his health, he was exempted from what he calls "any education that would tax the brain"—that is to say, from routine school work—a fortunate thing for any boy, delicate or otherwise. It is somewhat curious that after a boyhood of discursive and indiscriminate browsing in books and newspapers, Buckle should suddenly have planned for

himself, and firmly carried out, a rigidly systematic course of study.

"Between the ages of eighteen and nineteen [he says, in a letter to Theodore Parker, in which, curiously enough, he mistakes his own age]. I conceived the plan of my book—dimly, indeed, but still the plan was there; and I set about its execution. From the age of nineteen I have worked as an average nine to ten hours daily. My method was this. In the morning I usually studied physical science; in the forenoon languages (of which, till the age of nineteen, I was deplorably ignorant); and the rest of the day history and jurisprudence; in the evening general literature."

It is a pity that very little remains to show the actual course of Buckle's studies. His first ambition seems to have been to master a number of languages, and with that view he travelled for two years in Germany, Italy, and France. All the time apparently he carried on his studies in physical science, though to what extent we do not know, as he burnt the letters written at this period which would probably have shown what he was busy with. When he returned to London after his two years' travelling he began to record his work in a diary; and one of the first entries is that his studies have hitherto been discursive and irregular, and that henceforth he means to devote himself to the study of the Middle Ages, "not," he says, "so much on account of the interest of the subject—though that is a great inducement—but because there has been comparatively little published about it." Mr. Huth is probably right in conjecturing that the subject was suggested to him by his intimacy with Hallam, whose acquaintance he made during his travels in Italy.

Once resolved to study the history and literature of the Middle Ages, Buckle set about the work in a very systematic way, suggestive of his practical disposition and his brief training in his father's office. He began by going steadily through the "History of the Middle Ages" published in *Lardner's Cyclopaedia*. "From half-past ten," he records, "till half-past twelve, I read" this work, "first to thirteenth page—referring at the same time to Hallam, as also to Hawkins's little work on Germany for verification of dates." Ten days after this entry we find the following retrospect:—

"The sketch, then, of the History of France during the Middle Ages has occupied me just ten days—but then on one of those days I did not read at all (on account of a thick fog), and, besides that, I am now in better trim for reading than I was at first. So that I think, on an average, I may say eight days will in future suffice for each history. It is my intention to go first, in this hasty and superficial way, through European history of the Middle Ages, and then, reading the more elaborate works, make myself as much a master of the subject as is possible, considering the meagre information we at present possess."

If this diary had been continued or preserved all through the time when the idea of writing the *History of Civilisation* was gradually taking definite shape in Buckle's mind, it would have been of the greatest value as a help to tracing the faint suggestions and various influences by which that idea was originated and built up. Apparently, Buckle kept such a diary, recording each day's read-

ing, but destroyed it for the period during which it would have contained most to gratify those who are curious about individual development, and like to follow in detail the movement of influences from one mind to another. One would especially have liked to know when Buckle first read Comte, and what record he made of his first impression, and of the new turn which Comte's method in all probability gave to his aspirations. In 1843, Buckle records that he had begun a *Life of Charles I.*, and from about that date, as I understand, till 1850, by which time he had made sufficient progress with his *History of Civilisation* to have thoughts of looking out for a publisher, there is a blank in the diary in which he registered the daily distribution of his time.

The systematic way in which Buckle pursued his labour of accumulating materials is all the more surprising in view of the impulsiveness of his temperament. He seems to have been one of those rare beings who combine great excitability with great powers of self-control. He had a European reputation as a chess-player, and was particularly distinguished for the reach and daring of his combinations. The same may be said of his way of dealing with historical facts. History was a sort of chess-board to him, and the reading public formed his antagonist, against whom he played off his brilliant combinations. Mr. Huth says that Buckle was a brilliant talker, and this one might almost have inferred from his writing. He was a sort of voluptuary in generalisation. He revelled in the sense of power which wide and sweeping generalities gave him. Like Bacon, he recommended a caution and patience in making inductions which he was far from practising. Mr. Huth notes, with two marks of exclamation, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace's efforts to convince his Russian friends that Buckle had not created a genuine science of history on the inductive method, but had only thrown out some hints as to how the science ought to be constructed. To call Buckle the founder of a genuine science of history is probably not a greater mistake than to call Bacon the founder of inductive philosophy; but it is, nevertheless, a mistake into which no scientific historian would be likely to fall. Buckle's speculations had a value altogether apart from their positive results. The amazing vivacity of his thinking made him a cause of thought in others. He stirred up the intellectual waters and kept them from stagnating to a degree which no mere clearness of vision or infallible accuracy of induction could have succeeded in doing. If his books have this stirring and stimulating effect, his talk, when he threw out his thick-coming theories with all the freshness and confidence of first thoughts, must have been immensely inspiring.

Buckle's talk seems also to have had this advantage, that he did not take himself and his speculations too seriously. Mr. Huth relates an anecdote of the philosophic historian's youth which may be applied without straining to his behaviour in later days. Once, "when he went to call on his old nurse, he turned everything there topsy-turvy, romped about, threw the daughter's cat out of the

window, and finally, walking with them down the street, sang and was generally uproarious, seizing fruit from the open shops, and behaving so as to make them quite afraid that he would get into trouble."

In his speculations he took a similarly boisterous pleasure in throwing people's pets out of window, and seems to have really enjoyed getting into trouble. The spirit of the impish, frolicsome boy kept a place in the heart of the ambitious, laborious regenerator of history.

Mr. Huth's biography would have been better if it had been made shorter by a good half. The chapter by Mrs. Huth is worth all the rest of the book, and really tells us all that is worth knowing about the personality of the historian. The two volumes certainly ought to have been lightened of the laborious and unhappy notes and appendix about Mr. Stuart Glennie, which are of a kind to "exhilarate no mortal." The letters to his friends, Mrs. Huth, Miss Shirreff, Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Mitchell (Lady Reay), are too characteristic to have been omitted. They are full of the playful and affectionate spirit which seems to have added so much to the charm of his conversation, and probably preserve that charm better than any transcript of his spoken words.

WILLIAM MINTO.

THE PROPHECY OF JOEL AND ITS INTERPRETERS.

Die Prophetie des Joel und ihre Ausleger von den ältesten Zeiten bis zu den Reformatoren.
Von Adalbert Merx. (Halle-a.-S.)

ANYTHING from the pen of Prof. Merx is welcome; and, taken as a whole, the work before us more than sustains the reputation enjoyed by this eminent scholar. Learned and thorough throughout, in the latter part especially (pp. 110-447), he furnishes us with a history of the interpretation of the prophecy, which, in plan and execution alike, stands at present alone in the literature relating to the Old Testament. The volume opens, however, with a fresh attempt to solve the double riddle which the book of Joel presents to its commentator, touching the two questions of date and interpretation; and to the consideration of this we propose here chiefly to address ourselves.

In the inscription prefixed to the book no date is specified; and the allusions which it contains to historical events being by no means so definite as could be desired, opinions as to the period to which it should be ascribed have not unnaturally been divided. The majority of expositors (influenced partially, perhaps, by the position occupied by it among the other minor prophets) have indeed assigned it to either the ninth or the eighth century B.C.; but a third view has likewise found expression, according to which it was written subsequently to the Captivity, between the years 518 and 458 B.C. Dr. Merx comes forward in support, substantially, of the latter opinion. The argument from direct historical allusions being admitted to be uncertain, what, he asks, is the political, social, and religious condition of the people presupposed in the book? To what period in the history of the nation do its most characteristic ideas belong?

To the period, he answers, between Ezra and Malachi. The people (iv. 1) have been scattered among the Gentiles, and their land divided; the country is under the rule of elders, not of a king; the services of the Temple are carried on in entire conformity with the Levitical legislation; there are none of the allusions, so frequent in the earlier prophets, to worship on the high places, or to idolatry; while the prominence assigned, not by the people only, but by the prophet, to external ritual and to fasting is such as does not occur till the later periods of the history. The point of view from which the heathen nations are regarded does not agree with that of the elder prophets, but is derived from Ezekiel. The spirit of the book is that of an age when the mind of the nation was deeply impressed by the contrast between the actual present around them and the glorious promises of an Isaiah, and when the religiously minded cast their thoughts to the future, in the assurance that the fulfilment was still awaiting them there. Joel's interest throughout is centred upon the "Day of the Lord;" in other words, his prophecy is eschatological. And upon what foundation does he construct his theme? Not, like an older prophet, upon the events of his own day (for these, in the tranquil calm of the Persian period, were not sufficiently stirring or suggestive); but upon an idea, upon his own inward conviction that the deliverance in the future would be the antitype of the former deliverance out of Egypt. Had not Isaiah suggested as much (xi. 11, lii. 12)? A new plague of locusts is thus his starting-point; and that graphic opening chapter refers to no actual invasion, but introduces us at once to the beginning of the world's judgment, when the "apocalyptic locusts" of the future are heralding the immediate advent of the Day of Jehovah (a position which was also Hengstenberg's).

It is in agreement with this view that Joel's style impresses Dr. Merx most unfavourably. Not only is he no original poet, but the materials which he has borrowed from others are combined by him with so little skill as to produce not merely frequent tautology, but also a want of clearness and consistency in his pictures of which an elder prophet would not have been guilty. But more than this, no deep religious ideas are expressed by him; he revels in rhetoric and mere pictorial description, which may appeal indeed to the senses, but not to the heart; and words can hardly be found strong enough (p. 21) to denounce him worthily.

Much that is here urged by Dr. Merx deserves, doubtless, fair consideration; though we do not feel that he has added *substantially* to what was advanced by Oort, but with much greater judgment and moderation, in the *Theol. Tijdschrift* for 1876. For in exegesis, we confess, Dr. Merx is not at his best. Want of sympathy with his author, and a painfully literal method of interpretation, seldom allow him to penetrate beneath the surface; while to find difficulties in the rapid transition from one metaphor to another, or in the familiar artifices by which the prophet imparts vividness and variety to his description, is to mistake altogether the style of the Old Testament, and to demand of the poet what could only be required of the driest, most

matter-of-fact logician. No one, we imagine, will follow him, for example, in the hard and prosaic criticism (pp. 9-21, 37-42) by which he fastens upon Joel every imaginable inconsistency, adopting always the least favourable interpretation of which the words are capable, and missing the obvious meaning of the prophet, until he ends by placing before his readers an actual caricature (p. 20). Tried by such a test, Isaiah himself would fail.

Let us, however, consider, as far as our space will allow us, some of the arguments, which (as we said) merit fair and serious consideration. The spirit, the power, the freshness animating this little book of Joel make one shrink almost instinctively from ranking him with Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. The grounds urged by Dr. Merx will naturally have greater weight with those who agree generally with the position of Graf; but even then we may question whether they are decisive. Our earliest witnesses, Amos and Hosea, presuppose certain historical relations, certain religious conceptions, originating in the past. Is there anything in Joel, supposing him to be even anterior to Amos, really incompatible with these? Is he, from a theological point of view, distinctly and necessarily in advance of those prophets? We do not feel that either of these points is clearly established. To be sure, if iv. 2 is to be understood *quite* literally, it cannot have been written before the Captivity; but is it certain that it should be so understood? The expressions in Isa. i. 7 can scarcely be meant *literally*; is it unfair here to regard the words in a similar manner as a rhetorical description of some loss of territory, attended by deportation of the inhabitants, such as from the language of Amos i. 6, 9, and Isa. xi. 11, it is plain might readily have occurred even in those early days? At what time the "nations" were first grouped together in antithesis to Israel it may not be possible to determine, but does Joel's attitude toward them differ otherwise than *formally* from that of Amos ix. 12, Isa. xiv. 26, Mic. iv. 13? The argument *e silentio* in dealing with so short a book is more than usually precarious; the rendering in i. 2 is evidently (from the question which follows) *old men*, not "elders," while in i. 14 the construction expressed by the Septuagint is a perfectly natural one (the part followed by the whole, exactly as verse 12b). Then Dr. Merx lays some stress on the allusions to the "drink-offering," of which, he remarks, no prophet before Ezekiel takes notice as being offered to Jehovah; but is it not presupposed in the "wine" of Hosea ix. 4? And it seems to us to be one thing to set a high estimate on ritual observances, but quite another to look with ominous forebodings upon a calamity so protracted and so severe as to put an end even to the regular services of the sanctuary, which is all that Joel's expressions allow us fairly to infer.

Let us next examine briefly the reasoning by which Dr. Merx endeavours to show that Joel is a mere compiler from the earlier prophets, whose eschatological conceptions (in particular) he endeavoured to unite into a single picture. The mention of the "Day of Jehovah" by itself would of course not surprise us, even in a work of the ninth

century B.C., for it is referred to by Amos (v. 18-20) in terms which indicate that the idea must have been already quite familiar to his hearers. But what is the representation of it given by Joel? An unfortunate, because ambiguous, remark of Knobel's, to the effect that the completest picture of the "Day of Jehovah" was afforded by this prophet, seems here to have led Dr. Merx astray. "Is it more likely," he asks (p. 43), "that the complete picture should have preceded, or that it should have followed, those which are incomplete?" The argument would be a plausible one if the complete picture combined the partial ones into a whole; but this is exactly what Joel (in spite of Dr. Merx) does not do. The completeness of Joel consists, in the second and fourth chapters alike, in the elaboration of a single image, with an individuality, we may add, and power peculiarly his own. An actual extraordinary visitation of locusts (chapter i.) suggests to the prophet the imagery under which, but in far more terrible form—locusts advancing in array with the organisation and intelligence of an army of men—he depicts (chapter ii.) the speedy approach of the "Day of the Lord." This is one image, perfectly consistent throughout. The "Day" itself, in chapter iv., is represented under another image, that of a conflict between the warriors of Jehovah on one side, and the nations on the other—the victory, however, being secured for the former, not by any efforts of their own, but by the voice of terror sounding from Zion. The unity and grandeur of the scene is not marred by the presence of a single incongruous feature (for the transient change of metaphor in v. 13 is easily intelligible); nor is there a single trait which could have been derived by the prophet from any of the "less complete" pictures cited by Dr. Merx, for they have no characteristic point in common with him. The nations do not (as in Ezekiel, and Zechariah xii.-xiv.) advance against Jerusalem for battle, but are brought to the valley of Jehoshaphat for judgment; the sacrifice and other characteristic ideas of Isaiah xxxiv., Ezekiel xxxix. 17-19, &c. (pp. 23, 68), are wholly absent. Zephaniah, in his representation of the "Day" (i. 7, 14-16), does combine a number of different images (how much more appropriate the *darkness and gloom*, as an accompaniment of the "nubes locustarum," Joel ii. 2, than in the place which the same words occupy in Zeph. i. 15!); and Joel, if he wrote with all these passages before him, exhibits surely a remarkable reserve. Dr. Merx, following Hilgenfeld, conceives the mysterious "northern one" (ii. 20) to be a collective designation of those hordes often spoken of in Ezekiel as coming from the "north quarters;" this explanation, however, though ingenious and, at first sight, plausible, has still its difficulties; not only does it depend altogether upon the allegorical interpretation of the earlier part of the book, but the fate of the "northern one" in Joel is plainly that of a swarm of locusts (Ez. x. 19), not of a body of men; whereas, had the idea been derived directly from Ezekiel, the metaphor of the locusts would have been superseded, and a phrase chosen descriptive of the fate of an army. The other coincidences which are appealed to (pp. 29, 65, 68) are still less cogent, the resemblances being mostly

superficial, while due regard is not given to points of difference. We therefore say it emphatically: that Joel is dependent upon the prophets of the middle period, and merely combines their conceptions and ideas into a "compendium" of his own, is not established; on the contrary, the singleness and consistency of his images appears to us, if anything, to favour a different conclusion altogether.

A word on the new rendering suggested for ii. 18-19. Dr. Merx, by a slight change of punctuation, proposes to render the verbs here as optatives: "may the Lord be jealous—may He answer and say,"—all that follows to the end of the book being thus the embodiment of the prophet's own hopes and desires (pp. 38, 43, 91). This, however, seems improbable. We say nothing of the fact that the entire book would, in that case, contain no authoritative declaration whatever; but a device by which the prophet's hopes, occupying thirty-five verses, should be thus unnaturally and circuitously expressed must stand self-condemned. If the supposition of Delitzsch be not approved, that of Grätz (*Einheit Joel's*, 1873, p. 32) is fully adequate, and removes all difficulty.

We frankly admit the existence of features in the book of Joel suggestive of a later date than the one ordinarily assumed, and we feel grateful to Dr. Merx for the vigorous pleadings—for his method throughout is that of an advocate and not of a judge—by which he has made us realise their weight. But our own position at present agrees here substantially with that of Vatke (not quite correctly cited among the "Opponents"), who, after enumerating several of these, remarks that they are not decisive, admitting, as they may, of explanation from the individuality of the prophet himself and from historical circumstances no longer known.

We may be allowed, in conclusion, to devote a few lines to the second part of Dr. Merx's work, though we can give but a faint idea of the rich historical materials with which it is stored, or of the luminous and philosophical treatment by which the influences determining the exegetical principles of different ages and expositors are noted and traced out. It is a comprehensive survey, embracing naturally much beside what has an immediate bearing upon Joel, and is a worthy monument of that historical school of Jena with which Dr. Merx is justly proud to be connected. But those who desire to learn more about Ephrem Syrus and Jerome, Kimchi and Abarbanel, about the theory of prophecy formulated by Maimonides and its influence upon Thomas Aquinas, about Nicolaus of Lyra, and about the successive stages in Luther's attitude towards the methods of exegesis current in his day, must obtain this volume for themselves. And we heartily recommend them to do so; for, in spite of the faults which we have been obliged to note in the Introduction, we can promise them that it will well repay perusal.

S. R. DRIVER.

A History of the Reign of Queen Anne.
3 vols. By John Hill Burton, D.C.L.
(Blackwood.)

[Second Notice.]

THE war with France had dragged its slow length along until the dangers which it was intended to avert had ceased to exist. The contest had its origin in the deaths of two monarchs, one of whom had thrown away his kingdom for a Mass, while the other was incapable of thought on any subject of religion or business. The feeling of the English people was outraged by the public recognition by Louis XIV. of the son of their exiled monarch. It recognised a danger to Europe in his decree that the second son of the Dauphin, whom the dying King of Spain had named as his successor, should not forfeit the right which might ultimately be his of uniting France and Spain under one head. Gradually these apprehensions passed away. The Archduke Charles, the candidate of the Allies for the Spanish crown, had never succeeded in pleasing the haughty Spaniards, and his want of promptitude in action had thrown away his chance of establishing his rule by force. The son of the French King, with greater skill, had won to himself the hearts of his subjects. The Allies would have found it hopeless to struggle against the wishes of a nation, even if the succession of the Archduke to the hereditary dominions of the House of Austria in Germany and to the imperial throne had not convinced them that his triumph in Spain involved equal, if not greater, danger to the other countries of the Continent than the victory of his rival. In England, moreover, the hope of a speedy conclusion to the war had given place to dismay at its prolongation. The commercial classes were pinched by trade depression, and had abandoned all hope of sharing in the commerce of the Indies. In this country the recruits were drawn with difficulty from criminals and vagrants, or from simple rustics bewildered by the recruiting sergeant's eloquence and beer; and the incidents of recruiting life form one of the most entertaining episodes in Mr. Burton's narrative. Across the water the necessities of the peasants drove them into the army by hundreds. It was their only resource against starvation; and they fought, not as in the early days of the contest, in the hope of conquest, but for the integrity of their country. There were conclusive reasons for restoring peace to Europe, though the negotiations at Utrecht were primarily due to the accession to office of Marlborough's political opponents. The fortunes of the Tory party depended on cessation from strife, and its leaders were bent on effecting that object at all hazards. They redoubled their efforts for peace on the news of the failure of the expedition against Quebec under the brother of the Queen's favourite; and the discontent among the troops in the Netherlands at their enforced inactivity under Ormond made the Ministry still more eager to put an end to the war. The acquisitions of the English under the treaty were a poor return for the blood and treasure which they had lavished in the contest. Our greatest gain was in the transfer from France to Britain of the

Assiento contract; the chief dishonour was in the desertion of the Catalans. Public opinion in this country would now shrink with horror from pecuniary advantages accruing from the right to supply the colonies of Spain with nearly five thousand negroes in every year; but, in the days of Queen Anne, so lucrative an addition to our national traffic was eagerly welcomed by the City merchants. Dr. Burton seems to palliate the neglect of the Ministry to obtain a recognition of the liberties of the only section of the Spanish people that joined the cause of Charles; but it is significant to remark that the betrayal of the Catalans provoked fierce condemnation in the House of Lords. We may consider the state of English feeling as sufficient reason for acquitting Bolingbroke of any especial guilt in identifying this country with the slave traffic; but we must, by a parity of reasoning, condemn his cruel neglect of the Catalans on the ground that it fell below the political morality of the age.

One domestic event, the ill-fated prosecution of Sacheverell, looms out before all others in the reign of Queen Anne. Its effect on the fortunes of the great parties in the State influenced ecclesiastical legislation until after the death of George II. Dr. Burton has entered very fully into the character of the chief actor and the progress of the trial. The sermons of this vain and truculent priest are, in Dr. Burton's opinion, far above the level of the productions of his clerical contemporaries; it is, perhaps, even more astonishing to find the historian arguing that the prosecution of this turbulent spirit, instead of being incited by the offensive introduction into a sermon delivered in the most prominent pulpit in the kingdom of a coarse nick-name popularly applied to Godolphin, was an act of fixed policy, intended to prove that the most uncompromising of the opponents of the Whigs could only "hesitate dislike" to the Hanoverian succession. A writer in the current number of the *Quarterly Review* seems to share in the belief of Dr. Burton that the prosecution was the deliberate policy of Godolphin to stamp out opinions aimed at the existence of a Whig Government. The Minister did indeed succeed in securing parliamentary recognition of the principles of the Revolution of 1688, but the victory was obtained at the cost of his party's ruin. This view of Dr. Burton inflicts a deadly blow on the reputation of the author of this fatal measure. Who can place reliance in the judgment of a statesman who purposely adopted a line of conduct which accelerated the triumph of his political opponents, and threw into their ranks for generations the whole strength of the most powerful organisation in the State?

Though the financial abilities of Godolphin and his skill in raising the supplies for our armies in foreign lands are the theme of Dr. Burton's excessive admiration, he has not deigned to print a single sentence on the cost of the war, or on the expedients adopted for augmenting the national revenue. The calls for money weighed heavily on the nation's resources, and brought Godolphin a host of counsellors. Many ingenious minds found amusement in furnishing the Treasury with hints for extracting cash from the pockets of the people. In the desperation of their

bewilderment they even suggested imposing taxes on such useless articles as bachelors and the prescriptions of fashionable physicians. The National Debt soon expanded into the respectable dimensions of thirty-eight millions of pounds, and some of the most active schemers in political circles began to whisper about the hateful word "repudiation." This frequent necessity for appeals to the patriotism of the House of Commons to authorise the raising of funds was fraught with important results on the well-being of the country. It was one of the most important elements in raising the influence of the lower House into a position of supremacy. After the Hanoverian succession, the chief Ministers of the Crown were found among the members of the lower House, and it was only in the decline of their years or popularity that they consented to retire into the dignified seclusion of the Lords. The studies of Dr. Burton should have been engaged in the consideration of points like these; but he withholds his help from us, and maintains an unbroken silence.

In the reign of Queen Anne the English universities, through their influence on the minds of the squires and local clergy, framed the policy of the country party. The dons of Oxford were, with few exceptions, favourable to the Tory cause, and many of the college fellows felt little scruple in showing their partiality for the Stewarts. A delightful picture of college life at this epoch might have been painted from the diaries of Hearne, but Dr. Burton has thrust on one side the temptation to enlarge on so attractive a topic. The internal differences which threatened to rend asunder the national Church are described in the analysis of Sacheverell's sermons and Bisset's pamphlets, and in the quarrels of Hoadley and his episcopal opponents. But, save in a few inaccurate sentences on Queen Anne's Bounty, there is no attempt to describe the impoverished condition of the English clergy, and not a line to tell of the growth of the societies for promoting purity of life at home and for sending missionaries into the colonies. The trials and successes of the Scotch emigrants have always formed subjects of interest to Dr. Burton, and in the second volume of this History he has concentrated the fruits of his reading into a passage on the qualities of his fellow-countrymen. He sums up the characteristics of his race in the curious observation that "wherever we find that the Jews now gather the Scots supplied their useful services of old, while in Scotland itself scarce a single Jew has found a living." True to his long-standing pleasure in tracking the footsteps of those whom conscience has driven or enterprise allured from their native shores, he plunges with delight into the history of the French refugees forced by the oppression of their king into seeking refuge in England. These are congenial subjects for the talent of Dr. Burton, and he dwells on them with peculiar pleasure. From a volume entitled *A New View of London*, which was published in 1708, some curious details are drawn for a description of the streets and boundaries of London at that time; but the gratification of the reader would have been enhanced had the historian

peopled its streets with some of the characters in high and low life which are portrayed in the essays of Steele and Addison. The inner life of our ancestors under the last of the Stewarts finds no place in the pages of these volumes.

I enter with considerable pain upon the last part of this notice. No student of English literature can be indifferent to the reputation of Dr. Burton. His works on the humours of book-lovers and the struggles of his countrymen in foreign countries are devoured with avidity, and are eagerly purchased whenever a stray copy finds its way into the shops of the second-hand booksellers. But the truth, though painful both to him that tells and to him that hears, must be spoken; and the truth is that in Dr. Burton's history there are blunders in date and in fact which nothing can excuse. They can only be accounted for by the suggestion that the work has been pushed through the press with improper haste from weariness at the lengthened time which its composition has taken. Take, as one instance, the death of the young Duke of Gloucester—an occurrence of momentous importance to the history of this country. On one page (vol. i., p. 18) it is stated to have occurred in "1701, when Queen Mary had been four years dead." You need only read two pages farther to find that the young prince died at the close of July 1700; and, as Queen Mary died in December 1694, it is obvious that, even after a correction of the erroneous date of 1701, an interval of more than four years elapsed between the two events. Dr. Burton compares the grief of England at the loss of this sickly boy to the anguish which the nation felt at the death of Prince Henry, the eldest son of James I., but introduces a fresh mistake into his narrative by styling Prince Henry the elder brother of the young Duke's grandfather. A few pages farther on (i. 38) the coronation of the Queen is said to have been observed on the 1st of April. The reader is naturally startled at the selection of a day identified with the jests of the populace for the observance of a solemn ceremony of especial honour in a nation's history. His amazement is unnecessary, for the Ministers of Queen Anne were guiltless of such an impropriety. The Queen was crowned on the 23rd of April. This unfortunate propensity for blundering accompanies Dr. Burton throughout his volumes. The greatest misfortune which befell the English army in Spain was inflicted on the battle-field of Almanza. The date for this crushing defeat is given as "the 15th of May in the year 1707" (ii. 168). The proper date is the 14th of April, and, in another passage to be found in the third volume, that date is assigned to it. Let us pass on to the history of the Sacheverell trial, and test the correctness of the day given for the voting of the peers on the question of his guilt. "On the 20th of October the vote was taken" is the statement of Dr. Burton (ii. 256), but here again occurs an error in the month. The mistakes in date seem to thicken as we proceed. The Princess Sophia is said (iii. 230) to have died suddenly "on the 8th of June 1713." Her death occurred in 1714, within a few weeks of the decease of the queen whom

she wished to outlive. A similar blunder in the year is committed only two pages later when Anne is stated to have dismissed Lord Oxford in July 1713; the confusion in this case has probably arisen from a misconception of Harley's letter to Swift, which is quoted on the same page. We have not room to exhaust the list of errors, but if anyone will turn to the first volume (p. 40) he will find it mentioned in a curious digression on the ceremony of coronation that Henry Martin, in ridicule of the state ceremonial, "crowned and enrobed George Tuthers, the doggerel poet." Under this extraordinary misprint is disguised the name of the poet Wither, whose works, though of unequal merit, are far from deserving the epithet which Dr. Burton has fastened on them. When discussing the character of Harley, the historian mentions that the Minister recommended to Prior an acquaintance with the Spanish language as a useful accomplishment, and that the poet, after perfecting his knowledge in the hope of a mission to Spain, had only his labour for his pains. If the authority of *Spence's Anecdotes* may be trusted the advice was given to Rowe. In another passage the property of the Harley family is located in the county of Hertford. If we glance at the delineation of Bolingbroke's character (iii. 77) we shall find the same want of correctness in fact. Within the space of half-a-dozen lines his grandfather is called Sir Henry St. John, and the boy is said to have been forced into reading the commentaries of Dr. Martin, a verbose Puritan divine, who gloried in having composed one hundred and nineteen sermons on the 119th Psalm. Bolingbroke's grandfather was Sir Walter St. John, and the name of the Puritan commentator was Dr. Manton. In the page describing the origin of Queen Anne's Bounty, a paragraph of indisputable accuracy at the time when it was written is cited from the *Edinburgh Review* for 1823, as proving that the governors of that institution have gone on increasing the incomes of small livings, so as to make them capable of supporting a resident clergyman, while the intention of the endowment has been frustrated by the clergy holding two or more benefices in plurality, and not residing in either. Fifty-seven years ago the truth of the charge was undeniable: now the supporters of the Established Church can point to the fact that stringent enactments have been passed against such abuses, and that not one clergyman in fifty is the holder of more than one separate living.

Dr. Burton's criticisms of some of the works which have been published on English history prove that he attaches high value to a writer who selects a section of a country's life and fuses into one harmonious whole all the available materials for its history. Every merit which the historian may be endowed with is, however, of little avail without the presence of accuracy. In the case of this history of Queen Anne's reign, this indispensable possession is conspicuous by its absence. Is it too much to suggest that before a second edition of these volumes shall be printed every date and every fact in their pages may be subjected to the test of a rigid examination? W. P. COURTNEY.

NEW NOVELS.

The Greatest Heiress in England. By Mrs. Oliphant. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Heriot's Choice: a Tale. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. In 3 vols. (R. Bentley & Son.)

Confidence. By Henry James, jun. In 2 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

Ernestine: a Novel. By the Authoress of "The Vulture Maiden." In 2 vols. (Thomas De la Rue & Co.)

MRS. OLIPHANT'S newest novel attests her inexhaustible versatility in plot-weaving, if it does not rival *Young Musgrave* and some of her later works in sustained and romantic interest. *The Greatest Heiress in England* is rather a chronicle of country-town life, and a history, as far as it goes, of the testamentary crotchets of a retired schoolmaster of the commercial type at Farafield, who had, at the age of fifty, married the sister and heiress of a townsman named Rainy, returned from India with a fortune. John Trevor's bride was not young, and the six years of her married life were spent in having babies, of whom at her death, Lucy, "the greatest heiress in England," was the sole survivor. The widower ere long solaced himself by wedding his housekeeper, by whom he became in due course the father of a little boy, called in this story Jock, and regarded by his father as a "postscript" or a "mistake," in fact anything rather than a possible sharer in the great Rainy fortune which John Trevor devoted his second widowhood to the task of enhancing and augmenting. Accustomed to saving habits, he secures for himself and his two children a share in the ownership, without housekeeping responsibilities, of No. 6, The Terrace, Farafield, where the first floor is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Ford, connexions of his first wife. There, at the opening of the story, he is found daily and hourly revising and perfecting his will, with his little uncared-for boy meanwhile amassing stores of tales from Shakspeare, the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and like food of the imagination, on a rug at his feet, while Lucy, the heiress, is receiving a superior education at Mrs. Stone's—who keeps, with her sister, a select seminary at the White House—and returning daily to her father and brother's society, to be amused with the quaint lore of the latter and bored by the *post-mortem* projects of the former. The tangled web of these last would tax much ampler space than is at our command to unravel; but the gist of it is that the heiress herself is to be for seven years under the guardianship of, and resident with, Lady Randolph, a fashionable dowager, for six months of the year, and with Mr. and Mrs. Ford, at The Terrace, Farafield, for the other six; while, in the event of proposals of marriage, the consent of four other *quasi*-guardians—the vicar, the Nonconformist minister, Mrs. Stone, the schoolmistress, and Mr. Rushton, the family lawyer—is to be a *sine qua non*. Furthermore, for divers subtle reasons, John Trevor's will directs that a very large portion of what he leaves behind him shall be set apart for Lucy to give away, not in ordinary charities, but in substantial relief on a large scale to necessitous gentlefolk, and this without the same restrictive supervision of a

committee of guardians. Some of the discussions of his favourite scheme between Trevor and his daughter, a dutiful, earnest, rather unromantic girl, who is still in her teens, are indescribably droll, and prepare the way for complications of plot so soon as old John Trevor makes his final bow to the world, with his will signed under difficulties, and with difficulties destined to arise after its signing. As might be expected, the first thought of each guardian blessed with marriageable relatives is his own candidate's chances of Lucy's hand, and as she is at once carried off for six months' chaperonage to a London square by Lady Randolph, a really good and tender-hearted woman, who, at her wish, consents to let "Jock" accompany her ward to town, this period is passed in comparative serenity, undisturbed by prospective suitors, though a fair start is allowed to a rather *fainéant* nephew of her ladyship, the impoverished head of the Randolph family, a baronet no longer in his *première jeunesse*, but a man of the world and a good fellow. By his influence Lucy is saved from one or two compromising mistakes in the way of entanglement with Bertie Russell, a young poet and schoolmaster, to whom Jock is sent, and Bertie Russell's hysterical mother, a female Micawber, who becomes the first recipient of relief to the tune of some thousands under John Trevor's will. On the whole, Lucy passes the happiest portion of her first year of heirship under the wing of her clever and ladylike *chaperon*, and her troubles begin when she returns to The Terrace at Farafield, to be schemed for by Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Rushton; grudging to strangers in blood by her cousin Philip Rainy, a clever prig, who had successfully taken to her father's school; and made the attraction of picnics and riding parties at which Frank St. Clair, Mrs. Stone's nephew and *protégé*, a barrister, whose health has broken down, Raymond Rushton, a *gauche* and awkward young collegian, and Bertie Russell, the rising author who visits Farafield *en bon prince*, each in turn are encouraged by the natural kindly interest of the inexperienced heroine into fancying that they have found the way to her affections, a fancy in each case simply and summarily dashed. In short, of such ill-advised schemes upon the heiress the second and third volumes are the chronicle, amusing and fraught with Mrs. Oliphant's usual insight into character. It may be noted, too, that Lucy's embarrassments are shown in each case to flow naturally and by sequence out of one or other of the chief provisions of her father's will. Thus two of her suitors come more or less in the course of the story in the false light of partakers of her bounty; and the poor girl gets into her most awkward complications from the exercise of a simple kindness of heart and an utter absence of knowledge of the world. When she is still spending her second moiety of the year at Farafield, harassed to death by the misconstruction of her motives by suitors and their supporters, lo! on a certain day, Sir Tom Randolph reappears from the moors, calls on the heiress, and finds her so manifestly relieved by the encouragement of the most genuine and least self-seeking of possible claimants, that he is inspired to storm

the position, and, after winning the consent of the heiress and her several guardians, in due course acquires the right to dispense her charities.

Heriot's Choice is a tale constructed on the model of more than one of Miss Yonge's stories, and has for its main thread the fortunes of Mildred Lambert, a lady who, at the age of twenty-eight, bereaved of the mother whom she has nursed assiduously for the best years of her life, undertakes in exchange the charge of her clerical brother's widowed home in Westmoreland. Arnold Lambert, the widower, has four children, Richard, Roy, Olive, and Chrissy; and the family party receives an accession when Dr. Heriot, the friend of the vicar, a widower himself under circumstances of painful interest, persuades Mildred to undertake the charge of his ward, Polly Ellison, an orphan child of a painter, whom they transplant from Bohemian associations to the vicarage of Kirkby Stephen and its tranquil, orderly routine of studies and duties. To this home, lately bereft of its admirable mistress, to the sad detriment of its unworldly vicar, Mildred Lambert imparts a decision of purpose, a rare gift of the "word in season," and a spirit of helpful counsel which enable her to win silently the love and heed, not only of the young people, over whom she succeeds to *quasi*-maternal influence, but also of her brother's neighbours and intimates, chiefly of Dr. Heriot, Polly Ellison's guardian, and Ethel Trelawney, sole daughter of the proud squire of Kirk Leatham. The interest of the tale consists in the study of the various characters of the vicar's children—Richard, the earnest, ardent, enthusiastic priest in prospect, his father's right hand, and Ethel Trelawney's "Cœur de Lion," so called; Roy, the weaker and more lymphatic would-be artist, whose dangerous illness forms one of the serious episodes of the tale; Olive, of whom one of Roy's jokes was an addition to the *Weights and Measures*, "How many scruples make an Olive?" but who develops into a poetess, and bids fair in the end to become a worthy helpmate to a missionary; and the rather unclubbable "contradiction," Chriss—four various types of character owing much of their moulding into loveable proportions to the fosterage of Aunt Milly, "a perfect woman, nobly planned" (a captious critic would say "too perfect"), who so entirely subdues self as well-nigh to miss the crowning prize of her sojourn at Kirkby Stephen—the love of Dr. Heriot—by loyal endeavours to further his too hasty addresses to his ward, Polly Ellison, whose heart, meanwhile, though she knows it not, is won by Roy Lambert, the young artist. All comes right at last, and Aunt Milly, in the closing scene, is a happy mother where she had so long been a model old maid, amid a band of nephews, nieces, and neighbours, wooed and married as their best friends could desire. *Heriot's Choice* contains several touching episodes and incidents, notably Olive's sickness nigh to death ("The Gate Ajar") in the second volume, the death of Squire Trelawney, and the rescue of Aunt Milly by Heriot from a watery grave at Coop Kernan Hole. Our only objection is that it is too long drawn out, though this

perhaps is because the authoress cannot resist the appeal of Westmoreland scenery, Westmoreland archaeology, dialect, legend-lore, manners, and customs to a share in the tale. Miss Rosa N. Carey might earn a name as a writer on topography and folk-lore.

Confidence is a brisk, stirring novel by the clever author of *The American*. Bernard Longueville and Gordon Wright are two highly civilised American fellow-collegians of easy fortune and tranquil destiny—the former with the reputation of genius, and an “armful of gifts,” the latter the embodiment of intelligent good nature. Just after a *rencontre* with a strikingly handsome girl at Siena, and a very incomplete introduction, Bernard is persuaded by Gordon Wright to pay him a visit at Baden-Baden, where he again falls in with the heroine of Siena, and finds her a certain Angela Vivian, whose mother, an American lady from Boston, is acting *chaperon* also for Blanche Evers, a flippant and inconsequent little coquette, whose devoted slave is a certain English Captain Lovelock, fit only to “caper gaily in a lady’s chamber.” The structure of the plot is very slender and subtle, its mysteries consisting in Angela’s reserve as to the original interview, and Bernard’s readiness in undertaking to report to his friend his estimate of the heroine, upon whom, despite a sneaking kindness for her from the first, he pronounces unfavourably in a privileged communication. The result is a hasty withdrawal from Baden on the part of Gordon, already once rejected, and his marriage, later on, to the inconsequent little flirt, Blanche, “the prettiest of little geese.” Bernard’s point of unfavourable judgment centres in the impression that Angela and her mother care for Gordon’s money, not himself; yet in spite of this, when the coast is clear and the friend’s back turned, Bernard is found in the very same toils. Anon, Bernard spends an autumn with Gordon and his wife, “the same little posturing coquette of a Blanche,” in New York, “the freshest, youngest, easiest, most good-humoured of great capitals;” but getting talked of with Blanche, makes himself scarce, and, after a visit to California, finds his way to the French watering-place of Blanquais, near Havre, dreams of Angela, and waking on the sea-shore beholds her veritable image. This lady is the best-drawn character in the book, and we are impressed with the better half of the “smartest nation beneath creation” proportionately. No wonder that when Gordon, mad with jealousy of Lovelock, gets as far as Paris to “flee himself” and get rid of his domestic encumbrances, finding Bernard engaged to Angela as she might have been at first, he goes into all sorts of frenzies, meditates all manner of revolutions with American marital law, argues that he ought to be allowed to put away Blanche and steal Bernard’s prize, and is only reconciled to things as they are by Angela making him see that his wife and he still care for each other, and that there is no earthly reason to re-sort the couples. *Confidence*, if a little flimsy, is certainly amusing.

Ernestine is a German novel by the original author of *The Vulture Maiden*, ably translated by Mr. Baring-Gould, with a Preface calculated to inspire curiosity and to lead to

the expectation of a “soul-romance.” The *dramatis personæ* are for the most part the medical and scientific dwellers near a German town and its environs; the heroine, a much oppressed child of a paralysed widower, Herr von Hartwich, the owner of an extensive manufactory, whose half-brother, Dr. Leuthold Gleissert, and his wife live with him and keep the factory in working order until a purchaser can be obtained. The neglected, cuffed, ill-treated Ernestine is thrust from pillar to post, and made the perpetual subject of her crazy father’s wrath; and her uncle’s unreal kindness is almost as unsatisfactory, seeing that he is a selfish atheist of considerable scientific attainments, but a rogue who, after being drummed out of his university for foul play, had retired to his brother-in-law’s to await his death and trusteeship. A most memorable scene in the first volume is where Ernestine, ill-dressed and unkempt, presents herself at Madame Mollner’s on the day her son has passed a magnificent examination at the capital, and comes home covered with scientific honours; and a chance *rencontre* with Ernestine, banned and put in Coventry by all the youthful visitors at the *fête*, fixes the image of the wondrous child in the remembrance of the young *savant*. Her father’s death in a fit of passion, while beating Ernestine, causes a break-up of the establishment; and when the child has got over this she resolves to study science and atheism, and, retiring to a remote castle, Hochstetten, with the aid of her uncle, lent for his own selfish ends, she reaches the highest scientific honours attainable by a woman, but this at the cost of her faith and belief. Meanwhile, Herr Joannes Mollner and a knot of kindred professors have become interested in her career, though staunch in their own belief, and do their utmost to detach her from her atheistic uncle and her isolated position. One of the best scenes in *Ernestine* is where the professors meet (with some petticoats among them) to adjudicate a prize, which falls to Ernestine’s lot; another, later on, is where a village riot is aroused by her patronage (supposed to savour of witchery) being extended to a peasant’s child. In the sequel the wicked uncle takes poison; Herr Mollner marries Ernestine, converted into “only a girl” again, and restored to her right mind; and the story ends better than might have been expected. *Ernestine* is clever, but foreign; spun out, but not unattractive; much given to endless didacticism, but still possessing ten times the sustained interest of an ordinary English novel.

JAMES DAVIES.

RECENT ECONOMIC LITERATURE.

Economic Studies. By the late Walter Bagehot. (Longmans.) There are passages in this work that almost lead one to suspect that Mr. Bagehot despaired in his heart of making a scientific, or even a consistent and logical, defence of abstract political economy, and sometimes consciously used arguments, at which he smiled in his sleeve, on behalf of a cause which he knew to be lost. He calls it an instance worth a hundred arguments in favour of “our English political economy” that “we find it guiding the finance of Napoleon I.” What Napoleon’s system of finance really was was described by the French economist Say in 1821 in a famous letter to an Englishman, in

which he referred to the fact that Napoleon had suppressed the Department of Moral and Political Sciences (which included political economy) in the Institute of France. And Mr. Bagehot began his own economic studies in days in which Archbishop Whateley and Mr. Lewis were its chief English luminaries, and could hardly have forgotten a passage in the lectures of the former respecting Napoleon’s habitual saying, that if an empire were of granite, political economy would grind it to powder. “That erroneous political economy may do so, he evinced by the experiment he himself tried,” is the archbishop’s comment.

“The science of political economy as we have it in England may be defined,” according to Mr. Bagehot, as “the science of business, such as business is in large productive and trading communities. It is an analysis of the ‘great commerce’ by which England has become rich. Dealing with matters of business, it assumes that man is actuated only by motives of business. . . . Political economy deals, not with the entire real man as we know him in fact, but with a simpler imaginary man. The abstract man of this science is engrossed with one desire only—the desire of possessing wealth.”

Yet surely no other writer, unless Mr. Lowe, has thought of controverting Adam Smith’s doctrine that to account for the diversities of wages and profits we must take account of many motives besides the desire of wealth. Mr. Bagehot himself calls Malthus one of the creators of English political economy on account of his theory of population, and it need hardly be said that the laws of population are not deducible from the desire of wealth, and that a mere theory of commercial business makes no place for them. It is characteristic of the abstract method which Mr. Bagehot professes to uphold, that he repudiates on behalf of economists the attempt to investigate the “real laws” of population. “Political economy would have to discuss half physiology, half the science of government, and half several other sciences, if it attempted to investigate the real laws which regulate the multiplication of mankind.” But yet what the economist must not and cannot do, other scientific investigators like Mr. Galton may do. “No political economist has the slightest reason to depreciate the causes which act on population of which his science takes no cognisance. They supplement what he discusses; reality is composed of the influences treated of in his science, *plus* these influences.” By far the most interesting and instructive parts of Mr. Bagehot’s work are indeed those in which he departs from the path to which he confines the economist, in order to discuss researches and speculations such as Mr. Galton’s. Political economy is to remain stationary, while all other branches of scientific enquiry are progressive; and the economist is to fold his arms and say with the sluggard, there is a lion in the path. He is not even to enquire why the wealth of some nations is greater than that of others, because so many causes are concerned.

“If you look over the nations of the world, you see at once that one of the greatest contrasts between them is that of comparative wealth or comparative poverty. But, considered in this way, the science of political economy becomes useless, because of its immense extent. The whole of a man’s nature and the whole of his circumstances must be reckoned upon and reasoned upon before you can explain his comparative wealth or poverty.”

Mr. Bagehot’s great and deserved reputation may obtain for his present work a *succès d’estime*, but it is, to use a homely saying, a nail in the coffin of abstract and deductive political economy, which it strips of every cloak and covering, and leaves naked to its enemies. Nor can we think that the account it gives of Ricardo will serve to stay the fall of that writer’s authority.

"It must be remembered," we are told, "that Ricardo was in no high sense an educated man. As far as we know, he had not studied any science, and had no large notion of what science was. To the end of his days, indeed, he never comprehended what he was doing. He dealt with abstractions without knowing that they were such; he thoroughly believed that he was dealing with real things. He thought that he was considering actual human nature in its actual circumstances, when he was really considering a fictitious nature in fictitious circumstances."

It is not quite accurate, we should observe, to say of Malthus, as Mr. Bagehot does, that he was "one of several writers who at the same time discovered the true theory of rent." Hume and Dr. Anderson had discovered it long before, and it was re-discovered about the same time by Malthus and Sir Edward West, not Ricardo, as Ricardo himself owned. Say was a personal friend of Ricardo's, had been his guest at Gatscomb Park and his host in Paris, and carried on a friendly though partly a controversial correspondence with both him and Malthus. And Malthus, writing to Say, says of Ricardo's relation to the doctrine of rent (Say, *Mélanges*, &c., p. 301), *La doctrine était originairement la mienne, comme il en convient lui-même.* The generous terms in which he speaks of John Stuart Mill show how superior Mr. Bagehot was to any feeling of jealousy, and coming from such a man are at the same time an important testimony to Mr. Mill's intellectual power. "All students since see the whole subject with Mill's eyes. Whether it has been altogether good for political economy that a single writer should have so monarchical an influence may be argued, but no testimony can be greater to the ability of that writer and his pre-eminence over his contemporaries."

Reciprocity, Bimetallism, and Land Tenure Reform. By Alexander J. Wilson. (Macmillan and Co.) Mr. Wilson has done well to add the reform of land tenure to the title and subjects of this volume. Reciprocity and bimetallism have become bores, and not even Mr. Wilson's ability can get a patient hearing for or against them. But we cannot think he has done either himself or his theme justice in his discussion of the third subject, about which people are really anxious for some practical suggestions.

"The land," he says, "must be delivered from its bondage and given back to the people. . . . The true remedy for many things in England is to set the land free. The best remedy for all our industrial distress, the best relief for our overcrowded towns, is to let the people go back to the soil. . . . What all land law reformers want is the return of the population to the tillage and ownership of the soil in much larger numbers than now. We want to put it in the power of the farmer, of the peasant, of the retired tradesman with agricultural tastes, to buy land in patches which they could cultivate in perfect security."

Mr. Wilson scouts the means proposed by most reformers for effecting this change—the abolition of the law of primogeniture, the prohibition of entail, and the introduction of a cheap and simple system of land transfer registration—as "inadequate, clumsy, and illogical." And he assumes to have, in a chapter of the present work, "presented the reader with what may be described as a simple, thorough, and lasting remedy for the agrarian anomalies of England." Lord Dufferin has been known to remark that whenever he hears a man say "the case lies in a nutshell," he feels sure there is no kernel; and we cannot think there is so much virtue and efficacy in Mr. Wilson's simple remedy as he supposes.

"The proper way in which to initiate that kind of land reform which is essential to the well-being of the community ought surely to lie in the appropriation of part of the soil for the good of the State. . . . State rent, subject to periodical revision

every thirty years, ought to be levied on the landowner, leaving him to recoup himself out of his tenants if he could, or to give place to those tenants if he could not."

When the rent of land was steadily rising, as it was when Mr. Mill advocated a tax on its unearned increment, much might be said for such a proposal. But could any more unseasonable occasion than the present be selected for reviving it? And how could a tax on rent tend to lead the people back to the land, or to make farmers, labourers, and retired tradesmen eager and able to buy it? After all, Mr. Wilson himself in his last chapter, on the ground of expediency, gives up his "simple, thorough, and lasting remedy," and is content to urge reforms of the very class which he had previously rejected as "inadequate, clumsy, and illogical." Mr. Wilson, we must add, sometimes weakens his case by the strength of his language. The English agricultural labourers' history is a sad one, and much harm has been done to them "by driving them off the land into villages or towns;" but it is extravagant declamation to say that "the greatest injury ever done by man to man was thus done to the tillers of the soil by those above them." Mr. Wilson seems often to have before his mind some fierce Tory antagonist, whose wild rhetoric provokes him to the point of exclaiming, like Hamlet, "Nay, an' thou'lt mouth, I'll rant as well as thou."

A History of the Precious Metals. By Alexander Del Mar. (Longmans.) Mr. Del Mar was formerly Director of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States, and was a member of the United States Monetary Commission of 1876. As a member of the Monetary Commission, it fell to his part to examine the California and Nevada mines, to take evidence and prepare reports, and to collate returns from American ministers in foreign countries relative to the production of the precious metals; and he has since then given much care and study to the present work. It contains, as might be expected, much information, though we are unable to concur altogether with some of the author's statements on several points, both historical and economic. "The feudal system was," he says, "the especial conservator of metallic money, and whenever and so long as that system lasted all extensions of the monetary circulation by means of bank-notes, or any substitute for specie, were rendered impossible." It is true that feudalism was adverse to the development of commerce and commercial credit, and, therefore, to such improvements as the introduction of economical substitutes for money. But it tended to maintain a system, not of exchanges in money, but of exchanges in kind. The commutation of military service for a scutage was an infraction of the feudal system; so, likewise, was the introduction of money rent and money payments for labour; and money was, in short, one of the chief disintegrants under whose action the feudal structure fell to pieces. "Since the beginning of the eighteenth century," according to Mr. Del Mar, "the precious metals have become less and less the general measure of value, and more and more the measure of the measure of value; which latter is now the whole sum of coin, plus the sum of bank and other paper employed as money." In a very important sense this is true. The effect which a given addition to the stock of coin in the world produces on the purchasing power of money depends now on its proportion to the whole circulating medium, metallic and non-metallic, and not on the amount only of the addition to the stock of coin. Nevertheless, ultimately not only the value of money, but the amount of the non-metallic circulation, depends on the supply of the precious metals. Let gold become as easily obtainable as silver is,

and twenty pounds in either paper or gold would soon have to be used where one pound sufficed before. Money performs two functions: that of a measure of value and that of a medium of exchange; and credit supersedes coin as a medium of exchange, but not as a measure of value. We know of no means of verifying Mr. Del Mar's statement that, "out of about £2,666,000,000 supplied to Europe since the discovery of America, about £720,000,000 have been retained for coin, £600,000,000 shipped to Asia, and £1,340,000,000 consumed in the arts or lost;" but the last figure appears to us a great over-estimate. Relatively to the wealth of the world, the use of gold and silver plate has much declined. We question also the proposition that during the Middle Ages and down to the discovery of America there was a flow of the precious metals from Asia to Europe. The mediæval commerce of Europe with Asia was chiefly for spices, perfumes, silks, and other luxuries, and Europe produced no portable commodities which Asia would take in return, or which would bear the cost of carriage by land. Mr. Del Mar's account of the ruin, both physical and moral, resulting from mining is striking, and much that he says will be new to many readers. Yet the ultimate result of the gold mines of our age has surely been beneficial. They have in the end created communities which for prosperity and promise have no superiors and few equals among older societies. T. E. C. LESLIE.

NOTES AND NEWS.

PROF. MONIER WILLIAMS, who lectures at the London Institution on the 16th inst. upon "Indian Religious Life," will be accompanied by Pandit Syámajī Krishnavarma, who will afterwards illustrate the mode of chanting the Vedas and other points in the lecture.

DR. GORDON HAKE has a new volume of poems in the press, which will be published early next month by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. The work is entitled *Maiden Ecstasy*, and consists of fourteen stories, each illustrating a phase of maiden love.

A NEW novel, entitled *Lily of the Valley*, from the pen of Mrs. Randolph, author of *Gentianella*, &c., will be shortly published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

MR. EDMOND CHESTER WATERS has in the press a supplement to his *Historical Memoirs of the Chesters of Chicheley*, entitled *Genealogical Notes of the Families of Chester of Bristol, Barton Regis, Almondsbury, and London, descended from Henry Chester, who died Sheriff of Bristol in 1740*. The work will be illustrated with sheet pedigrees and shields of arms. Applications for copies should be addressed to the author at Messrs. Robson and Sons', 20 Pancras Road, N.W.

THE REV. H. G. TOMKINS, author of *Studies of the Times of Abraham*, is writing a *Life of Joseph*.

MR. J. A. SYMONDS is said to have a new volume of poems in preparation.

A SERIAL story by Mr. Charles Pearce, entitled "Boscotts of Wood Street: a Story of a London Warehouse," will shortly be commenced in the *Bradford Observer*.

WE understand that Mr. E. Poste, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, has placed in the hands of Messrs. Macmillan and Co. for immediate publication a translation with notes of *The Skies and Weather Forecasts of Aratus*. As belonging to the literature of infant astronomy and meteorology, and as a specimen of the popular weather-wisdom of the day, the poems are not without interest for modern readers; while upon the attention of men of science Aratus' work has

some claim from the faith he shows in the possibility of a science of weather-forecasting, and his sense of the importance of such a science.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND WINDUS have in the press a new volume of poems by Mr. Swinburne, and a volume of poems by Mr. W. H. Mallock, author of *The New Republic*.

A USEFUL table, giving at a glance the many variations which occur in the open season for salmon fishing upon all the rivers in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, has been compiled by Mr. Henry Ffennell, and is, we understand, to be published at *Land and Water* office next week.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT will issue in a few days the third and fourth volumes of Mr. Hepworth Dixon's *Royal Windsor*, which will complete the work.

THE Religious Tract Society has in the press a work by Dr. Dawson, of Montreal, on *Geology and Life*, the leading idea being that of links in a chain, in distinction from evolution in a series. The same society also announces a new work by Dr. Stoughton, *An Introduction to Historical Theology*; a new Handbook to Biblical Hebrew, with Elementary Grammar and Copious Exercises; a Handbook to Church History, by Dr. Green, the society's editor; a Monograph on the Book of Nehemiah, by the Rev. T. C. Finlayson, of Manchester; and another volume of Dr. Edersheim's *Bible History*. The present year being the centenary year of Robert Raikes's work among the children of Gloucester, the society intends to issue a series of large coloured "diagrams" or pictures on cloth, illustrating the early history and growth of Sunday-schools all over the world.

THE total number of journals and periodicals at present appearing in Russia is officially given as 608. Of these, 417 are in Russian, 54 in Polish, 10 in French, 40 in German, 3 in Latin, 11 in Lithuanian, 7 in Estonian, 2 in Finnish, 4 in Hebrew, 7 in Armenian, 3 in Georgian, and 4 in Tatar. There are also 46 journals published in the Grand-Duchy of Finland.

THE Rev. J. Inglis, a missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, has now completed his translation of the whole Bible into the Melanesian language, spoken by the inhabitants of the island of Aneiteum, in the southern part of the New Hebrides group. The whole expense of publishing the work is being borne by the islanders themselves.

M. ERNEST HAVET, professor at the Collège de France, has been elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in place of M. Louis Reybaud.

MR. HORMUZZD RASSAM's account of his recent explorations in Nineveh and Babylon was read at a meeting of the Victoria Institute last Monday. The printed copy with which we have been favoured is a lengthy production, largely taken up with a description of the different routes from England to Babylon, with personal details, and edifying comments on the fulfilment of prophecy. One sentence, however, deserves to have as much publicity given to it as possible, and we trust that the point of view which it represents will be earnestly advocated in high quarters.

"The discovery of this obelisk [of Assur-nazir-pal] and the large Sardanapalus cylinder makes me very often wonder how an explorer might miss a most valuable record of the past by merely digging a foot or even a few inches from either side of it; and this fact leads me to hope that, before England abandons the researches in Assyria and Babylonia altogether, where she has been so marvellously successful in her explorations, she will have the mounds of Koyunjik and Nimroud laid bare—that is to say, have them thoroughly examined, by beginning at one end and finishing at the other. I feel confident that if the work was continued for the next

hundred years in the same style in which we have been carrying it on for the past thirty-five years, still, at the end, we might perhaps miss a relic which would be most invaluable to both religious and scientific research."

It is particularly desirable that the mines of Babylon should be well worked. Records of Nebuchadnezzar have already been transmitted to our national collection, but only enough to stimulate our anxiety for more. The official record of the capture of Babylon by Cyrus is another earnest of the treasures awaiting a persevering explorer.

MR. P. A. DANIEL's "Time Analysis of the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*" (read with the Time Analysis of the other comedies at the meeting of the New Shakspeare Society on November 8, 1878) was read at the meeting of the Clifton Shakspeare Society on January 24. Reports were presented from the following departments:—Grammar, by Mr. E. Thelwall; Metre and Authorship, by Miss Constance O'Brien; Dress and Social Customs, by Mrs. E. Thelwall.

A NEW theological quarterly has reached us from Würtemberg, and, as its exceedingly unpretending character may perhaps impede its circulation in England, we take this opportunity of recommending it as a sound, scholarly, religious, and yet truly critical organ. The first number, which consists of only eighty-eight small octavo pages, contains four articles, relating respectively to the late Prof. Landerer's lectures on Dogmatics, to Essenianism, to the Pauline doctrine of the Resurrection, and to the doctrine of Vicarious Satisfaction. The list of contributors contains the names of Pressel, Nestle, and Pfeleiderer (not the Berlin professor)—a sufficient proof that the new *Zeitschrift* is not the organ of a party, but, as it modestly represents itself to be, of the working clergy of Würtemberg. *Theologische Studien aus Württemberg* is the title; Neubert, of Ludwigsburg, the publisher; eight marks the subscription.

M. NAVILLE is wintering at Cannes, busy always with his great task of editing the *Rituel*. Prof. G. Ebers and M. Chabas are at Nice; the former, after two years of ill-health, is fast regaining strength.

MESSRS. MARCUS WARD AND Co. publish immediately *Julian Cloughton*; or, *Lad-Life in Norfolk*, by Mr. Greville J. Chester, author of *Transatlantic Sketches*, *Songs for Music*, &c.

WE understand that the *Manufacturer*, a representative paper of commerce and manufactures, established in 1868, has recently changed hands, and will be issued from March 1 as a weekly newspaper, price 3d. The assistance of several skilled experts has been secured for expounding the technicalities of special industries, and the paper is intended to be a useful record of inventions, industry, and commerce.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND Co. have in the press a new volume by Mr. Charles Marvin, entitled *The Eyewitnesses' Account of the Disastrous Russian Campaign against the Akhal Tekke Turcomans*; describing the March across the Burning Desert, the Storming of Dengeel Tepe, and the Retreat to the Caspian. The work is derived almost exclusively from the letters of the Russian correspondents attached to the expedition, and embodies a complete narrative of the fighting beyond the Kopet Dag and the military operations accompanying the attack upon Dengeel Tepe; the latter being illustrated by Russian plans representing the aspect of the battle at different periods of the day. The accounts of the correspondents of the defeat of the army and the sufferings attending its retreat are exceedingly circumstantial, and throw an altogether fresh light upon the campaign of last year. Appended to the work is a description

of that *terra incognita*, the Akhal Tekke region; a review of the late campaign by Major-Genl. Markozoff; and maps and march routes of the country lying between Tchikishlar and Askabat.

DR. SCHROEDER will publish shortly *Richardi Bentleii Opuscula Philologica*. The first part, containing notes extracted from Bentley's copies of Greek and Latin authors now in the British Museum, is in the press, and will appear in the course of the present month; and the second part, containing what Dr. Schroeder finds in Cambridge, will follow in March or April.

IN the review of Mr. E. B. Nicholson's *Gospel according to the Hebrews*, for "Papias is now said to have taken this story from the Gospel according to the Hebrews" read "Papias is not said," &c. Mr. Nicholson writes that later on he will send to all those who subscribed for the book a page or two of additional notes, &c., and will be happy to send them also to any other purchaser of it who will forward him his name.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces a series of "Early Reprints for English Readers," edited by the Rev. Herbert E. Reynolds, librarian of Exeter Cathedral. The first number will be from John Gerson. The same house is about to publish a reproduction of the *Eikon Basilike*, with an extended Preface by Mr. Edward Scott of the British Museum, and a facsimile of the unutilized frontispiece from the first edition.

THE Delegates of the Clarendon Press will issue in a few days an annotated edition of Goethe's *Iphigenie auf Tauris* by Prof. Buchheim. A complete Commentary will explain every difficulty, and all the classical allusions and reminiscences will be pointed out. The drama will be preceded by a mythological and a critical Introduction, the latter containing, besides a full analysis, a comparison between the Euripidean *Iphigenia* and the *Iphigenie* of Goethe.

SIGNOR GIACOMO PISANI is to publish in the course of the present year a work on constitutional monarchies, entitled *Discourses on the History of England*.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Church Quarterly Review* has a very promising table of contents; but subjects like "The Four Gospels and Modern Secpticism," "How is it that we have a Religion?" require for their proper treatment broader, as well as deeper, ways of thinking than seem to be usual with its contributors. On the whole, the most interesting article in it is that on Farrar's *St. Paul*; the best-written is "Two Scottish Bishops," but Bishop Gleig was not, though Bishop Jolly was, a character of more than provincial or sectarian interest.

THE *Library Journal* for December contains a very careful paper by Prof. W. R. Nichols, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology "On the Deterioration of Library Bindings." The writer is inclined to throw the blame on the products of gas-burning rather than on heat; but he promises a series of crucial experiments. Mr. Charles Welch, of the Corporation Library, London, has some "Economic Suggestions in the Preparation of Printed Catalogues." He recommends for small libraries short-title hand-lists, and a full-title card-catalogue. But we fail to see how this can possibly be called an "economical" suggestion. The number contains a great deal of interesting matter, and we are sorry to learn that the *Journal* is not yet a pecuniary success. The publisher, however, promises to continue it for another year.

THE *Revista Contemporanea* of Madrid has passed into new hands. To judge by the

present number (January 15), politics, art, and literature will be more prominent than science under the new editorship. An article entitled "Pallida Mors" is a skit on Cervanto-mania, suggesting that the real hero of the *Quijote* is Death, since in no other work is there so much of his doings. The Bibliografia incidentally mentions the Americanist Congress to be held in Madrid in 1881, and demands for that occasion the publication of some of the numerous MSS. on America still existing in Spain. C. F. Duro gives a readable account of the inundations of the Duero, and there is a eulogistic notice of the last volume of poems by G. Núñez de Arce.

IN the *Preussische Jahrbücher* for January Herr von Treitschke returns to the "Jewish Question," anent which his previous article has raised no small commotion in Germany. In answer to his critics he recapitulates his reasons for believing that German civilisation is seriously menaced by the intrusion of a modern Jewish element, and urges on Germany the need of political and moral reforms to beat back the invasion.

THE *Alt-Preussische Monatsschrift* contains a collection of information by Herr Hagen on "The Engravers of Königsberg in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century." The writer carefully collects all mentions of engravings executed at Königsberg, and by limiting his review to one place gives us a picture both of the artistic activity of the time of which he treats and also of the causes of its decline. Herr Hagelmann contributes an interesting letter of Count Purgstall, written from Königsberg in April 1795, giving an account of his impressions of Kant. While wishing to worship Kant to the fullest extent, Count Purgstall is obliged to admit that he was dirty, badly dressed, lectured without any grace or arrangement, and in private conversation was dogmatic and impatient of contradiction.

THE *Revue Historique* has a paper by M. Bardinot on "The Condition of the Jews in the Venaissin during the Sojourn of the Popes at Avignon (1309-1376)," which collects a great deal of interesting information on a subject that is generally treated very vaguely. M. Bardinot shows that the Popes were persistently tolerant and kindly to the Jews, and did much to spread toleration among the clergy and the people. To the papal residence at Avignon he attributes the fact that the Jews took firm root in the Venaissin and are found to flourish there at the present day. M. Bréard begins the publication of extracts from the memoirs of Jean Doublet, a Normandy corsair, born at Honfleur in 1655, whose adventures have some connexion with English history, as he gained the favour of the Duchess of Portsmouth and visited London at her invitation in 1676. Baron du Casse gives a résumé of a number of inedited documents dealing with the relations between Napoleon I. and King Louis from 1773 to 1809.

"LE LIVRE."

Le Livre. Revue Mensuelle. Première Livraison. Janvier 1880. (Paris: Quantin.) Others beside that class of persons to which the term "bibliophile" is applied in France, and the less complimentary appellation bibliomaniac in England, will be glad of the appearance of this handsome and useful publication, which fills a very notable gap. No periodical of any consequence has hitherto dealt exclusively with bibliography, and the consequence is that students and collectors have been very much at a disadvantage. *Le Livre* consists of two parts, which are not only distinct in point of contents, but are further distinguished by the paper on which they are printed. The

section of "Bibliographie Ancienne" is printed on excellent Dutch paper, and contains articles of more or less permanent interest. The second, appearing on ordinary tinted paper, includes articles from each European country on the literary features and productions of the month and a catalogue raisonné of its publications. This is a large scheme, and will necessarily require some time and a good deal of pains on the part of the editor, M. Octave Uzanne, and his staff to get it into satisfactory working order. The English correspondent is Mr. Arthur O'Shaughnessy, and it need hardly be said that both personally and by virtue of his position at the British Museum Mr. O'Shaughnessy is a very well qualified correspondent indeed, though we may not indorse all the critical dicta which he pronounces for the information of the readers of *Le Livre*. The ACADEMY, however, has a right to protest amicably against his statement that he has been "pendant assez longtemps presque seul ici" in speaking of the most modern school of French poetry. The more permanent part of *Le Livre* contains articles on Baron Taylor and his Dramatic Library, on Armorial Bindings (with a good many illustrations), on the late M. Delepierre, and on the great binder, Trautz-Bauzonnet, whose portrait is given to subscribers. There is also an article headed "La Bibliographie en Angleterre," to the subject of which we must be excused if we take some exception. We are not in the least squeamish in point of literature, and certainly are not inclined to burn incense before the shrine of the Rev. Mr. Bowdler. But when we open an article on English bibliography we do not expect it to contain an elaborate notice of a catalogue of obscene books, upon which it seems somebody or other, who has the grace to write under a pseudonym, has wasted good paper and handsome typography. The reproach of this sort of thing is already heavy on Continental bibliophilism. But in England there is absolutely no excuse for it. The French reviewer himself admits that his pseudonymous muck-raker has gone out of his way to collect details which have nothing whatever to do with bibliography. It is, moreover, a notorious fact (and we can again cite M. Drujon in our support) that such work in England rarely or never possesses the slightest literary value. It is simply the product of a diseased imagination, as in Payne Knight's case; or else of deliberate and mercenary catering for unhealthy tastes, as in the immense majority of cases. In neither instance, perhaps—certainly not in the latter—can the product be considered worthy the attention of the bibliographer. The facts are not exactly the same abroad, and therefore the case is there somewhat different. But if M. Uzanne wishes to continue this sort of thing we shall be obliged to him if he will put it in future under the heading of "Bibliography in Holywell Street," and not of "Bibliography in England."

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

OBITUARY.

CANON OAKELEY.

IN Frederick Oakeley, Canon of Westminster and Missionary Rector of St. John's, Islington, the Catholic Church in England has lost one of her ablest men and most devoted sons. "A typical Oxford man," as Cardinal Newman, in a well-known passage of the *Apologia*, has called him, he must interest Oxford men, even of the younger generation; while, as one of the boldest defenders of the Tractarian position, and then as an able and zealous priest of the Catholic Church, he has left to a wider circle a name and an example that will not soon die. As an undergraduate at Christ Church, Oakeley had early developed a power of elegant composi-

tion, and he gained the Chancellor's prizes for the English and Latin essays and Latin verse, and also the Ellerton prize for a theological essay. But it was not for some time that he began to exhibit that vigour of thought and logical ability which afterwards distinguished him. These qualities were drawn out by controversy, and, perhaps, are best shown by his controversial papers; but those who would see him as the thoughtful and acute student and tutor, should read his *Remarks on the Aristotelian and Platonic Ethics as a Branch of the University Studies*. This pamphlet, published in 1837 (the year in which he became Whitehall preacher), is interesting both for what it shows us of the former character of the Oxford philosophical course and also for some of the illustrations it gives of the maxims and doctrines of the Aristotelian philosophy. One of these is drawn from the system of the Church of England—the "Via Media"—the example, in ecclesiastical polity and teaching, of Aristotle's doctrine of the mean. The "Reformed Catholic Church" is the "Via Media," and it is so, not because it is a compromise, not because it merely steers clear of extremes, but because it is true. "It is the precise exemplification of Aristotle's 'Mean Excellence.'" At this time Oakeley had clearly a perfect confidence in the Anglican position. But now he went on advancing towards Catholicism, and, when his friend Ward was condemned for heresy, he wrote one of the boldest and most vigorous protests that appeared in his defence. A few years afterwards (and but a week or two after Newman) he joined the Catholic Church. Since then his life has been one long activity, and his labours, parochial rather than literary, have drawn forth more than once expressions of admiration from men of very different opinions. Many years before, in his Anglican days, he had worked in London, and, as one of the advanced men of the movement, had made "Margaret Chapel" famous; and now, as a Catholic, he has spent in London his best energies on the service of the poor, and employed his literary talents in helping converts to understand the meaning and appreciate the beauty of Catholic worship. But only those who have lived near him and seen his work can judge of its value and its results.

THE death is announced of Dr. Lockhart Clarke, F.R.S., aged sixty-three; of Adolphe de Granier de Cassagnac, the well-known publicist and deputy, and author of numerous works which are described as "improvisations historiques, signalées pour l'insuffisance des recherches ou la partialité des conclusions," aged seventy-two; of Paul Devaux, of Brussels, author of *Mémoires sur les Guerres Médiques*, *Etudes politiques sur les principaux Evénements de l'Histoire*, and of *Etudes sur les principaux Evénements de l'Histoire romaine*, aged seventy-nine; of Prof. David Thomson, of the University of Aberdeen; and of Mr. William M'Combie, Tillyfour, author of *Cattle and Cattle Breeders*.

SELECTED BOOKS.

General Literature.

- ARNOLD, A. Free Land. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 6s.
CHESNEAU, E. Peintres et Statuaires romantiques. Paris: Charavay. 3 fr. 50 c.
DUMAS, Alexandre, Fils. La Question du Divorce. Paris: C. Lévy. 5 fr.
GOURDAULT, J. La Suisse: Etudes et Voyages à travers les 22 Cantons. 2^e Partie. Paris: Hachette. 50 fr.
HEDOU, J. Jean Leprince et son Œuvre. Paris: Rapiilly. 20 fr.
PILGER, R. Die Dramatisierungen der Susanna im 10. Jahrh. Halle: Waisenhaus. 2 M. 40 Pf.
VOGÜÉ, E. M. de. Histoires orientales. Paris: C. Lévy.
WALKER, F. Money in its Relations to Trade and Industry. Macmillan. 7s. 6d.

History.

- BARRAL, le Comte de. Etude sur l'Histoire diplomatique de l'Europe, 1648-1791. Paris: Plon. 7 fr. 50 c.

L'ANTIQUE, le Comte Adhémar. Deux Diplomates: le Comte Raszynski et Donoso Cortés, 1848-1853. Paris: Plon. 7 fr. 50 c.
HERBERT, K. Chronologie der Grossmeister d. Hospitalordens während der Kreuzzüge. Berlin: Schlesier. 1 M.
LOHMEYER, K. Geschichte v. Ost- u. Westpreussen. 1. Abth. Gotha: Perthes. 3 M. 80 Pf.
LOUANDRE, O. La Noblesse française sous l'ancienne Monarchie. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.
PARIS, Paulin. Guillaume de Tyr et ses Continuateurs. T. 2. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 15 fr.
TAMNEY DE LARROQUE, Ph. Lettres de Jean Chapelain, de l'Académie française. T. 1. Septembre 1632-Décembre 1640. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 12 fr.

Physical Science.

GRINITZ, F. E. Beitrag zur Geologie Mecklenburgs. Neubrandenburg: Brunselow. 1-M. 50 Pf.
HEMPEL, W. Neue Methode zur Analyse der Gase. Braunschweig: Vieweg. 5 M.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

NORSE MYTHOLOGY.

Berlin: Jan. 28, 1880.

Mr. Nutt's letter in the ACADEMY of January 3 seems to me to be based upon a misapprehension of the exact character of the remarkable discoveries of Dr. Bugge. These discoveries involve no question of "parallelism" between the Scandinavian mythical legends and those of any other time or region, but of the direct derivation of a portion of these legends from extraneous sources. Many parallels have been drawn between the Greek and Teutonic mythologies—between the attributes of Balder and those of "the White Christ," between the character of Loki and that of other evil deities, and so on. But Dr. Bugge shows that in the case of a portion at least of the Northern myths no idea of parallelism is admissible, since Balder is simply Christ, and Loki is Lucifer. Dr. Gudbrand Vigfússon has proved that the most important lays of the so-called "Sæmundar Edda" were the work of poets belonging to the Norse population of the Western Islands; that is to say, of the Hebrides, Orkneys, Shetland, Man, and the adjacent coasts of Scotland and Ireland. These Skálds obtained much of their material (which they knew how to blend in a most ingenious way with the remains of the decadent Odinic theology) from the early school of learning and Christianity known to exist in those parts, and which sent out missionaries to so many of the Teutonic lands. Dr. Bugge's theories involve no necessity for a "Heldensage intermediate, as it were, between those of the Greek and those of the Norsemen." It is not asserted that the Eddic writers borrowed their myths and tales "from Celtic imitations of the Greek stories;" they could very well have drawn their material from Latin works to be found in the Celtic monasteries. Indeed, the next step in these discussions, as Dr. Maurer in a private note points out, is to determine the exact state of learning in the eighth and ninth centuries among the Irish-Scotch clergy, and what books, Christian and Pagan, were at that time read in the Irish monasteries.

To Prof. Jolly's summary of Dr. Maurer's interesting paper, read before the Bavarian Academy of Sciences, I should like to add the statement that Dr. Gudbrand Vigfússon (in his Dictionary, pp. 721-22) suggested, as far back as 1873, the etymological identity of the words Sýbilla and Völva—the latter being the name of the mystic prophetess of the Völuspá in the elder Edda. A treatise of some interest bearing

upon the subject is *Völuspá og de Sýbilla'ske Orakler*, by Dr. A. Chr. Bang (Christiania, 1879). Dr. Bugge's own work will appear in March, in Norwegian at Christiania, and in German at Munich.

W. FISKE.

THE "WALDENSIAN" VERSION OF THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Edinburgh: Jan. 24, 1880.

Those readers of the ACADEMY who are interested in the Celtic family of languages have doubtless seen the so-called Waldensian version of the Lord's Prayer, which reads so like unmistakable Irish. This version is given by Fry in his *Pantographia* and by Reid in his *Bibliotheca Scotto-Celtica*, both authors professedly copying it from Chamberlayne's edition of the *Oratio Dominica Centum Linguis Reddita*. Fry accepts the version as genuine, and seemingly on that ground alone classifies the "Waldensian" as a Celtic language. Reid follows Vallency in the opinion that Chamberlayne miscopied his so-called Waldensian version—an opinion in which Irish and Gaelic students may now be said almost unanimously to agree.

But the mistake, however originating, is older than Chamberlayne. I have traced it back to two editions prior to his of the *Oratio Dominica*. The earliest edition to which I have access, that of 1700, is still, however, an *editio novissima*. May I hope, therefore, that some of your learned readers will inform me whether the mistake stands in the first edition of the work, and so help me to hunt up the history of this curious philological puzzle?

I think it possible that the enquiry might lead to important results. In the days when our English "man of blood and iron" sent over Sir Samuel Morland to remonstrate against the cruel persecution of the Waldenses, the Protector's envoy is said to have brought back with him from the mission a great mass of "Waldensian" MSS. Of these no fewer than twenty-one volumes, marked separately with the letters of the alphabet, were in 1658 deposited in the Cambridge University Library. The volume marked F is specially referred to by Reid as containing large portions of the New Testament in "Waldensian." Now, it is not at all unlikely that among these twenty-one volumes of MSS. there may have been an Old Irish or Erse MS. belonging to some Irish or Scotch missionary brotherhood, who in early times settled among the Vaudois, and that to this source is to be traced the blunder of the *Oratio Dominica*. If such should prove to be the case, it would not only solve the puzzle of this so-called Waldensian version of the Lord's Prayer, but, what is more important, it might bring to light a literary treasure of the utmost value to Celtic scholars. DONALD MASSON.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Feb. 9, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Physiology of Muscle," by Prof. Schüffler.
 5 p.m. London Institution: "Hibernation, Aestivation, and Migration," by the Rev. J. G. Wood.
 8 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Manufacture of India-rubber and Gutta-percha," II. by T. Bolas.
 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "Oil, Wax, Paraffin, Gum, Turpentine, &c.," by Prof. A. H. Church.
 8 p.m. British Architects.
 8.30 p.m. Geographical: "Afghanistan; The Eastern Border of Persia, and the Basin of the Loras," by Major-General Sir Michael A. S. Biddulph.
TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 1 p.m. Horticultural.
 8 p.m. Anthropological Institution: "On the Central South African Tribes from the South Coast to the Zambesi," by Dr. E. Holub.
 8 p.m. Civil Engineers: "Iron and Steel at Low Temperatures," by J. J. Webster.
 8 p.m. Photographic: Anniversary.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 8 p.m. Society of Arts: "A New Metallic Compound, and its Application to Industrial and Artistic Purposes," by Dr. Granville Cole.
 8 p.m. Microscopical: Annual Meeting.
 8 p.m. Telegraph Engineers.
THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Recent Chemical Progress," by Prof. Dewar.

7 p.m. London Institution: "The History of Writing," by the Rev. A. H. Sayce.
 8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Gas Furnaces and Kilns for Burning Pottery," by Herbert Guthrie.
 8 p.m. Mathematical: "Geometrical Notes," by Prof. H. J. S. Smith; "On the Reflections of Vibrations at the Confines of two Media between which the Transition is Gradual," and "On the Stability or Instability of Certain Fluid Motions," by Lord Rayleigh.
 8.30 p.m. Royal. Antiquaries.
FRIDAY, Feb. 13, 8 p.m. Astronomical: Anniversary.
 8 p.m. Quakers.
 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "Canvas, Wood, Paper, and Painting Grounds in General," by Prof. A. H. Church.
 8 p.m. New Shakespeare Society: "On Shelley's Use of Shakspeare," by W. J. Craig.
 9 p.m. Royal Institution: "Wheatstone's Telegraphic Achievements," by W. H. Preece.
SATURDAY, Feb. 14, 3 p.m. Physical: Annual General Meeting; "On a Quartz-Iceland Spar Achromatic Spectroscope," by Dr. W. H. Stone.
 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Sebastian Bach," by Prof. Pauer.
 3.45 p.m. Botanic.

SCIENCE.

The Crayfish: an Introduction to the Study of Zoology. With Eighty-two Illustrations. By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THERE are two fundamentally different processes by which the study of biology may be approached. The student may commence by learning a large number of general propositions concerning living things as a whole, and under the guidance of his teacher may, by actual inspection for himself, verify and become familiar with those main points of structure in the various organisms which are of greatest classificatory importance, neglecting secondary details; or, on the other hand, he may commence by a most careful study of all the details of some one particular organism, and, having mastered these, may afterwards gradually extend his range, using the special knowledge acquired as a starting-point and subject of comparison. A very large number of those who have made their names illustrious in connexion with zoology have commenced their studies according to the latter method, having begun with the minute investigation of human anatomy in the course of their medical training.

Opinions are somewhat divided as to which of the methods it is best to pursue in teaching students. It is probably easier to get a beginner to apply himself to the investigation of the details of some one form than to grasp a number of important points extending over a wide field; but on the other hand it is a great satisfaction to a student early to obtain some idea of the range and limits of the animal kingdom.

The object of Prof. Huxley's new book is to afford an opportunity to students to commence the study of zoology by means of a careful verification of nearly all that is known concerning a single animal, the common crayfish. The book is termed an "Introduction to Zoology."

"For whoever will follow its pages, crayfish in hand, and will try to verify for himself the statements which it contains, will find himself brought face to face with all the great zoological questions which excite so lively an interest at the present day."

A curious fact is mentioned in the account of the habits of the crayfish in the first chapter, namely, that crayfish are able sometimes to seize water-rats under water, and suffocate them. It is also somewhat surprising to learn that Paris consumes annually from five to six millions of crayfish, paying

£16,000 for them, and that the artificial cultivation of crayfish is successfully carried on on a large scale both in France and Germany.

Prof. Huxley tells us that the Old-English method of writing the word "crayfish" was "crevis," or "crevice," and that it is uncertain whether the word was derived by us from the French *écrevisse*, or the Low-Dutch *Crevik*. He does not mention the fact that the rock lobster, *Palinurus*, which he figures and describes, is commonly termed a crayfish by fishermen and sailors. We once heard an amusing discussion among a group of blue-jackets as to which was the "crayfish" and which the "crawfish," the fresh-water or the marine animal.

About two hundred pages are devoted to an account of the anatomy, histology, and development from the egg of the crayfish. A very important feature of the book is that scarcely any fact of structure is described which is not fully set forth in a figure. The woodcuts are numerous and most excellent; the full-page illustrations of the various species of Astacidae and allies are especially to be commended.

The most interesting portions of the book to professed zoologists are those which describe the results of the author's researches concerning the classificatory and genetic value of the structure and arrangement of the gills in the Astacidae and allied forms, and on the distribution of the various species in space and time. It would be without purpose to follow here, without either the specimens or woodcuts before us, the various modifications of the gill arrangement in the genera of Astacina, or to trace the steps by which the author arrives at the hypothetically complete branchial formula of decapod crustacea. All the true crayfish inhabiting the Northern hemisphere belong to a single family, the Potamobiidae, those of the southern regions belonging to a different family, Parastacidae. The representatives of these two families have certain points of structure in common which are evidently derived from a common ancestor now extinct, but which may be named Protastacus.

The crayfishes or Astacina and the lobsters or Homarina are closely related, and may be included under the common name Astacomorphae. The Astacomorphae, unless Pemphix of the Trias be an example of the group, first appear in the Middle Lias formations, where they are represented by the genus Eryma, in which all the essential characteristics of the Astacomorphs are extremely well-marked, and of which nearly forty different species have been recognised. The nearest ally of the genus Astacus, itself of remote antiquity, is Pseudastacus, which has an extraordinarily close resemblance to the crayfishes of the present day. It occurs, together with Eryma, in the lithographic slates of Solenhofen. Eryma is probably a representative of the ancestor of the lobster, while Pseudastacus may represent that of the crayfish; and, since these two types of the Astacomorphae were already distinct in the Jurassic epoch, and Eryma is known to have existed in the Liassic, it is probable that Pseudastacus existed also at this latter period, and that the common ancestor of the two forms—the

Protastacomorph—is to be sought for in the Trias.

There are two forms of the crayfish common in Europe, recognised by the Germans as *Steinkrebs* and *Edelkrebs*, and by the French as *l'écrevisse à pieds blancs* and *l'écrevisse à pieds rouges* respectively. The second form is much the larger, and fetches a higher price as food in the market. Evidence derived from the artificial culture of crayfish seems to prove that these two forms do not interbreed, and the white-clawed crayfish inhabit swifter water than the larger red-clawed animal. Prof. Huxley, after a most careful comparison of specimens, concludes that the two forms are probably distinct species, and, though he adopts the old scientific name, *Astacus fluviatilis*, for the crayfish on his title-page and elsewhere as including both forms, he, nevertheless, for convenience, speaks of the two forms in later chapters under the distinct names *Astacus torrentium* (*à pieds blancs*) and *A. nobilis* (*à pieds rouges*). The first species alone exists in Great Britain. It occurs also in France, Spain, Greece, Dalmatia, and North Germany, but apparently does not occur in Russia. The second species exists in France, Germany, and Italy, and at Barcelona, though it has not been heard of by the author as occurring elsewhere in Spain. Its south-eastern limit is in Carniola, and it is not found in Dalmatia, Turkey, or Greece. In the Russian empire it inhabits the watershed of the Baltic, and it is sometimes found on the Livonian coast, in the brackish waters of the Baltic itself.

There are many other species of crayfish existing in the various fresh waters of the world. The details of their distribution, full of interest as they naturally prove to be when, as here, collected and explained by Prof. Huxley, cannot, for want of space, be followed in the present article. A most interesting fact is that the genus *Astacus* is represented by several species in British Columbia, Oregon, and California, while on the other side of the Rocky Mountains all the crayfish belong to a different genus—*Cambarus*. Now, the genus *Astacus* occurs in Japan, though not in South-Eastern Asia, Persia, Hindostan, Arabia, Syria, or Africa. The connexion between the faunas of Japan and the Pacific coast of North America thus established is most interestingly borne out in the close relations which botanists have recognised between the floras of these two regions. All the crayfishes of the Northern hemisphere, as already mentioned, belong to the Potamobiidae, and no members of this family exist south of the Equator. Of the crayfishes of the Southern hemisphere, the Parastacidae, the head-quarters lie in Australia, where one species attains a foot or more in length, being as large as a full-sized lobster. Small crayfishes of the same family, in Tasmania, live habitually on land in burrows excavated by them in the soil. New Zealand has a distinct genus of crayfishes—*Paraneohrops*—which most curiously occurs elsewhere, as far as is yet known, in the Fiji Islands only.

The geographical distribution of crayfishes is displayed upon a map of the world, in which, as an arrangement most nearly in harmony with the facts of the geographical

distribution of living forms generally, Australia is placed in the centre.

Though the vast majority of the stalk-eyed crustacea are exclusively marine animals, there are a good many of them, besides the various crayfishes, or Astacina, which inhabit fresh water. Among the long-tailed crustacea there are the Atyidae, remarkable for the curiously complicated hinging of the claws of their two front pairs of walking legs. The Atyidae have an extremely wide range, a blind form occurring in the Adelsberg caves. Further, there are a large number of species of fluviatile prawns, of the genus *Palaemon*, inhabiting both tropical and temperate latitudes over most of the world. They are very large, some attaining a foot or more in length. They are at once to be distinguished from the Astacidae, even by the most casual observer, by the fact that the chelae, or pincers, which are very large in the fresh-water forms, are developed on the second pair of walking legs, instead of on the first as in the crayfish and lobster. Some species of *Palaemon* ascend rivers for long distances, and species of *Mysis* inhabit the lakes of North America, Scandinavia, and elsewhere. In the cases of the Scandinavian lakes they have probably been imprisoned at the heads of fjords which have been shut off from the sea, and, having thus been converted into lakes, have gradually become filled with fresh water instead of salt.

Of the short-tailed, stalk-eyed crustacea, the fluviatile crabs (*Thelphusa*) compete for the possession of the fresh waters in many parts of the world, and the author thinks it

"not improbable that, under some circumstances, they may be more than a match for crayfishes; so that the latter might either be driven out of the territory they already occupied, as *Astacus leptodactylus* is driving out *A. nobilis* in the Russian rivers; or might be prevented from entering rivers already tenanted by their rivals."

The area occupied by the fluviatile crabs is very nearly the same as that from which crayfish are excluded, or in which they are scanty.

Prof. Huxley's powers of hard work seem to be inexhaustible; the present work must certainly have cost him a large amount of labour both in the study of monographs, which are cited in a very full list at the end, and still more in the actual investigation of the crayfish itself. Every work from his pen, when announced, is looked forward to by educated readers, not only as a source of interest and pleasure, but as a certain gain to the cause of scientific truth, and it need scarcely be stated that the present volume gratifies such anticipations in all respects. Whatever biological problem becomes from time to time the object of careful research, the more competent the investigator, the more certainly do his results point to one general conclusion, namely, the truth of Mr. Darwin's theory. The results of Prof. Huxley's researches on crayfish have proved no exception to the rule, and he closes his book with a short statement setting forth the harmony of the known facts therein displayed with the theory of evolution and the inapplicability to the problems encountered of the only alternative supposition.

H. N. MOSELEY.

OBITUARY.

THE name of Mr. Edward Hearle Rodd, of Penzance, will be long remembered for his devotion to the science of ornithology. His father, the Rev. Edward Rodd (a member, and subsequently the head, of an old Cornish family resident at Trobartha Hall, near Launceston), was for many years rector of St. Just-in-Roseland, and Mr. E. H. Rodd was born in the rectory house in 1810. After being admitted solicitor in 1832, he settled at Penzance as partner in the chief legal firm of that town. His communications to the Reports of the Royal Institution of Cornwall on the ornithology of the county commenced in 1838, and have been continued in the journals of that society until quite recently. From 1843 he has contributed frequent notes on the rarer British birds in the West to the pages of *Newman's Zoologist*. The observations of more than a quarter of a century were subsequently revised and published in a *List of British Birds in the Land's End District*. The first edition of this excellent little handbook was printed at Penzance in 1864, and in an enlarged form it was republished in 1869. Messrs. Trübner have for some time announced a more elaborate work by Mr. Rodd on the same subject, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the MSS. have been left by him in a state fit for publication. His name is frequently met with in the volumes of Yarrell and Gould on the birds of Great Britain as affording assistance on the habits of the rare birds visiting the coast of Cornwall. After less than a week's illness Mr. Rodd died at Penzance on January 25.

To the melancholy list of travellers who have died in Africa during the past year we regret to have now to add the name of the Abbé Debaize, the leader of the French scientific expedition, news of whose death at Ujiji has just reached Paris. The deceased, Michel Alexandre Debaize, was born in 1845 at Glazais in the Department of Deux-Sèvres, and was educated chiefly at Suez. It was probably in consequence of his familiarity with Arabic that he was chosen to command the expedition destined for the scientific exploration of the central zone of the African continent. He left France for this purpose towards the end of April 1878, arriving at Zanzibar early in June; and from time to time intelligence has been received from him showing that he possessed great self-reliance of character, and giving promise of very valuable geographical work. He arrived at Ujiji in the course of last spring after a fairly successful journey from the coast, and had, we believe, been since engaged in local exploration and maturing his plans for the immediate future, which included the examination of the country between the head of Lake Tanganyika and the Nyanzas, and afterwards forming a dépôt at the nearest point on the Lualaba-Congo. That work done, he intended to return to Ujiji in order to send home his reports and to receive stores to enable him to continue his journey westwards. He had been detained for some time at Ujiji, endeavouring to obtain boats to transport his party to the Uzighé country at the north end of the lake, but there had been no suggestion that he was in failing health, nor are we aware to what cause his death is to be attributed.

NOTES ON TRAVEL.

THE London Missionary Society have recently received detailed particulars respecting Mr. Hore's examination of the Lukuga Creek, which is now found to be the long-sought outlet of Lake Tanganyika. After obtaining a guide, he descended the river by boat to Stanley's farthest, and, as the rapids beyond (half-a-mile long) were dangerous for his frail craft, he

landed, and, proceeding westwards, passed the Rivers Rabamba, Msengeli, Kawindi, and Luaninwa. He then struggled through the jungle, and reached the base of the Kivianja Range. Having, with some difficulty, ascended it to a height of nearly 1,200 feet, Mr. Hore obtained bearings, and at night the latitude, which, with the latitude at Kawe Nyange, at the mouth of the river, will enable him to make a plan of the Lukuga. Mr. Hore says that from his camp on the Kivianja Range he had an extensive and magnificent view of the surrounding country; the reaches of the Lukuga lay at his feet as on a plain, and, sweeping round the base of the mountains, became lost to view among the hills of Kwa Mekito and Kalumbi's in Urua.

THE Royal Geographical Society have received a telegram from Mozambique informing them that the East African Expedition under Mr. J. Thomson reached Bamba, at the south end of Lake Tanganyika, on October 28, arriving two days before the missionary expedition under Mr. James Stewart, C.E., of Livingstonia. Mr. Thomson reports that the distance from the head of Lake Nyassa to Lake Tanganyika is 250 miles, or some seventy miles more than it has usually been supposed to be. He found the intervening country level, and the people friendly. The telegram added that Mr. Thomson was engaged in exploring the western side of Lake Tanganyika; and, as he intends to go to the Lukuga Creek, it may be hoped that he will follow up Mr. Hore's investigations and carry the examination of that river as far as the Lualaba. Mr. Thomson is to be congratulated for the pluck and perseverance with which, notwithstanding his youth and inexperience, he has struggled on since the death of Mr. Keith Johnston. He has accomplished in five months, including all detentions caused by the illness and death of his leader, &c., a journey of great importance, the latter part of which Mr. Johnston was only directed to undertake if he had been able to husband his resources sufficiently for the purpose.

THE new number of the *Monthly Record of Geography* opens with Mr. W. S. Blunt's paper on his visit to Nejd, in Central Arabia, which is illustrated by two maps, one from materials furnished by the author. This is followed by Mr. Thomson's long-promised notes on the route taken by the East African Expedition from the coast to Uhehé, whence the first news was received of him on November 10. His line of march is laid down on a map, which gives other interesting information respecting this portion of East Africa. In the *Geographical Notes* the news respecting other expeditions in the East and West of Africa is brought up to date, and we also learn that M. Sibiriakoff is about to send to Japan the well-known Norwegian explorer, Capt. Johannessen, to take command of the Arctic exploring vessel, *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, which, as we have before recorded, was wrecked off the northern coast of Japan last August, but which it is now hoped may be saved. There is also a note on Capt. J. Kjelsen's voyage in the Spitzbergen seas last year, when about 82° N. lat. was reached. The Proceedings of foreign societies this month are also of much interest, as they contain a succinct account of Dr. Crevaux' last journey in South America, and some particulars respecting the proposed French "stations" in Africa.

MR. H. M. STANLEY has just founded the first station of the International African Association at the foot of the Yellala Falls of the River Congo, and he has already cut a road twelve feet broad along the northern bank towards Stanley Pool. The third Belgian expedition has thus been far more fortunate and expeditious in its movements than those on the

eastern side of the continent under MM. Cambier and Popelin.

MR. A. MCCALL will shortly leave for West Africa in charge of a missionary expedition destined for the River Congo. We hear that he will afterwards join Mr. H. M. Stanley's party.

CAPT. R. F. BURTON is now in Egypt, and is about to proceed, with a survey party, to the gold mines which he discovered near the shores of the Gulf of Akaba. His visit is stated to be connected with a scheme for working the mines.

WE hear that the member of the Boer Relief Expedition who, as stated in the *ACADEMY* of December 20, resolved to remain behind and attempt to reach the unfortunate Boers has succeeded in doing so after a ride of twenty days through a desert where water was hardly ever obtainable. He found the remnants of the party in a wretched condition, but the majority are determined to persevere, and, if they cannot find a resting-place elsewhere, they intend to cross the River Cunene into Portuguese territory.

SCIENCE NOTES.

Uranometria Argentina.—By the publication of the first volume of the *Resultados del Observatorio Nacional Argentino en Cordoba* (Benjamin A. Gould, Director), the National Observatory of the Argentine Republic has conferred a real boon upon astronomical science. Though some preliminary notices of the survey of the southern heavens in course of execution at Cordoba may have raised great hopes, it is probable that astronomers will consider the work actually accomplished and now published as surpassing even their most sanguine expectations. Nine years ago, in September 1870, Dr. Gould arrived with four assistants from the United States for the purpose of establishing and working the new southern observatory. Detailed plans had been prepared beforehand, and all portions of the building, except the brickwork, constructed in the United States and shipped; but a series of disappointments and delays deferred the succeeding steps till the meridian circle could be placed in position and the zone observations begun. During the interval the time and energies of the observers were employed in carefully determining the relative magnitudes of the southern stars visible to the naked eye, for the formation of an *uranometria* analogous to that by which Argelander had rendered such signal service to astronomy thirty years before. But the work, intended to occupy only this interval, engrossed a large share of all available energies for three years, and could not be deemed completed for three years more. The technical difficulties to be overcome in the preparation and reproduction of the Atlas were great beyond anticipation. And the printing of the text, which was executed, and well executed, at Buenos Ayres, at a distance of five hundred miles from Cordoba, entailed much delay. During all the stages of the undertaking and the discouragements which have attended it, Gould found incentive and support in looking forward with hopefulness to the approbation of the great master in this department of astronomy. " . . . To Argelander, living, I desired to dedicate this work. . . . Now I may only dedicate it to his honoured memory." There is no question that Argelander would have rejoiced over the *Uranometria Argentina*. For the work practically realises for the southern heavens, from the south pole to 10° of northern declination, what in his own *Uranometria Nova* of 1843 he could only aim at for the stars visible in our latitudes. The Atlas, consisting of fourteen large charts, gives by far the best representa-

tion of the heavens to be met with, and the careful delineation of the milky way is especially welcome. The names of the constellations might have been banished with advantage to the rims of the charts. The text, in Spanish and English, furnishes in its 400 quarto pages ample proofs of the care and circumspection with which the work has been executed. The degree of accuracy which the observers have attained in estimating the magnitudes of the stars is greater than might have been anticipated. The alterations adopted in the nomenclature and in the constellations and their boundaries seem to have been made with judgment and discretion. The notes appended to the catalogue of stars contain a mass of valuable information referring chiefly to their proved or suspected variability. The examination of the number and distribution of the stars, and the investigation of the course and breadth of the milky way and of its branches and bifurcations, are of great interest; but in this place the mere indication of the high value of the work must suffice.

Geology in Yorkshire.—The last part of the *Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological and Polytechnic Society*, which has just been issued under the editorial care of Mr. James W. Davis, contains a number of interesting papers on local geology. Mr. Walter Morrison, of Malham, opens the number with a short Address to the Society—an address which is well worthy of being read and digested. The editor himself contributes two papers, in one of which he describes a new fossil fish from the coal-measures of Halifax in Yorkshire. He regards this fish as representing a new genus, and gives to it the name of *Ostracacanthus dilatatus*. Among other contributors we notice Mr. Dakyns, of the Geological Survey. Nor should we omit reference to Prof. Miall's interesting description of a new bone-cave at Raygill, which has yielded remains of *Elephas antiquus*, *Rhinoceros leptorhinus*, hippopotamus, bison, &c. These fossils are now preserved in the excellent museum at Leeds.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

NEW SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—(Friday, Jan. 23.)

TOM TAYLOR, Esq., in the Chair.—Mr. Edward Rose read a paper on the "Inconsistency of Time in Shakspeare's Plays" (as pointed out in Prof. Wilson's Notes on *Othello*, and Mr. P. A. Daniel's *Time-Analysis of Shakspeare's Plays*), of which the following is a synopsis:—(1) There is throughout Shakspeare's plays a system of double (or inconsistent) time. The scenes are so linked together that the action is continuous, compressed into a few consecutive days, almost without a break; yet, in all the Tragedies and Histories, the story evidently covers months or years of time. (2) This system combines the advantages of the *Classic* unity of time with those of the *Romantic* freedom in its treatment, and avoids the great drawbacks of both. It combines rapidity of action, and sustained interest, with probability, life-likeness, and historical breadth of time. (3) Examples: the time of *Richard the Third*, fully analysed; and the continuous time-connexion, from scene to scene, of the series of plays from *Richard the Second* to *Richard the Third* (eighty-seven years: 1398-1485). (4) Other dramatists have used this system, but less boldly and consistently. Others let time slip by—Shakspeare always marks its passage. (5) Shakspeare is singularly careful in the construction of his plays, unequalled as a practical dramatist. After the paper, Mr. Taylor gave some account of his own method of constructing historical plays, and Mr. Hetherington pointed out that it was useful to take into consideration, besides the apparent "long" and "short" time of a play, a third time—that actually occupied in its representation.—Notes on the time of *Romeo and Juliet* and of *Julius Caesar*, by Messrs. Rolfe and Hermann Linde, were also read.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—(Wednesday, Jan. 23.)

JOSEPH HAYNES, Esq., in the Chair.—Dr. Ingleby read a paper "On the English Spelling Reform Deadlock," in which he stated that he had joined the English Spelling Reform Association because it appeared to him to be expedient in the interests of education to amend the existing spelling of English, the time having now arrived when combined action should be adopted with the view of thoroughly improving the present system. He agreed that a normal orthography should be accepted for the spelling of our language; but he was not prepared to accept a purely phonetic plan, the basis of which ignores our usual pronunciation. Dr. Ingleby added a careful notice of the views proposed by Dr. Melville Bell and Mr. A. J. Ellis.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, Jan. 29.)

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., in the Chair.—Mr. Middleton exhibited a drawing of two columns at the Ashmolean Museum, which were evidently two of the original legs of Henry VII.'s tomb.—The Secretary read a paper by Mr. Macray, giving an account of a book written by John de Luxembourg, Abbot of Ivry and Bishop of Pamiers, which purported to be a remonstrance by Anne of Cleves (called "Marie" on the title-page) to Henry VIII. The publication is referred to in a letter from Paget, the English Ambassador in France, on February 26, 1542, printed in the *State Papers*, vol. viii., p. 662. It is clear that Anne of Cleves herself had no hand in the production of the work, which possesses considerable merit. It passed through two editions, which are without date, and was translated in 1558.—An escutcheon was exhibited, the property of the Hagley Club, Worcestershire, which bears the arms of all the peers of England in 1572. It is possible that it may have been made in honour of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Worcester in 1575. According to the tradition of the neighbourhood, Hagley bowling-green was used as a rendezvous by Guy Fawkes and his fellow-conspirators.—Lord Dillon exhibited a gold bracelet, given by the late King of Naples to Mr. Hamilton.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—(Tuesday, Feb. 3.)

PROF. T. HAYTER LEWIS read "Some Remarks on Excavations made in Tel-el-Yahoudee (the Mound of the Jew), near Cairo, and on some Antiquities brought therefrom and now in the British Museum." The mound is about twenty miles from Cairo, on the side of Heliopolis, and has long been considered as enclosing the site of the temple built by Onias under the Ptolemies (B.C. 160). The description of this temple given by Josephus, in his *Antiquities* and *Wars of the Jews*, states that it was built on the site of a deserted temple, and that it was finally closed by Paulinus after the destruction of Jerusalem. Excavations were made in the mound in 1870, when it was found that it covered the site of a walled enclosure, about half-a-mile long and a quarter broad, the best preserved portions of the walls being fifteen feet thick, built in three thicknesses, much as the walls of the Tomb of Osiris at Abydos. In the enclosure were found remains, the most noteworthy being those of a subterranean passage descending under a part of the mound still unexplored, several broken statues, and a square chamber, enclosed by walls of well-cut limestone blocks, and paved with finely polished alabaster slabs. In this chamber were four detached pedestals; but the chief objects of interest were the decorations of the chamber, which were of tiles, in admirable preservation, many of them being of a type hitherto unknown before mediaeval times. They are of various kinds; all have patterns upon them, but some are simply in relief, and glazed with the ordinary bluish-green glaze so well known in the little Egyptian sepulchral statuettes; others are inlaid with mosaics, others with brilliant enamels. No such work is known to have been used either by the Egyptians or Assyrians in decorating their walls, although painted bricks were common enough, and mosaic and enamelled work were commonly used by both nations in small objects of personal ornament. In Persia, inlaid enamelled tiles have been used for many centuries, but no antique specimens are known to exist. The

greater part of the tiles from Tel-el-Yahoudee are purely Egyptian in design, and many of them bear the name—a title of Rameses III.; but some others (always of a circular form and without hieroglyphics) are distinguished from the rest in a curious way, viz., by having stamped upon them, on the reverse side, the Greek letters A and E. The problem which these curious relics present is that of ascertaining the nature of the edifice which they adorned, and more particularly whether it was the one constructed or adapted by Onias for his temple. There can be no doubt that an edifice was built by or for Rameses III., as this is proved by the hieroglyphs on the tiles and on the statues. No doubt, careful examination would solve the problem, and this case is just one of those in which a small sum of money put into the hands of a local and zealous antiquary (we may take Dr. Grant as an excellent example) would be likely to produce most important results.—Mr. Pinches announced that he hoped to be able to lay before the next meeting of the Society some account of a tablet of peculiar interest. So far as he had been able to examine it, it appeared to contain the annals of the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh years of the reign of Nabonidus (about B.C. 550-539), giving some new information. The reverse of the tablet contained facts of great historical importance, evidently the history of the last year of the reign of Nabonidus (B.C. 538), giving an account of the overthrow of this king and capture of his City of Babylon on the 10th of the month Tammuz by the celebrated general Gobryas, under Cyrus the Great, King of Persia.

FINE ART.

A Memoir and Complete Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of Charles Méryon. Translated from the French of Philip Burty by Marcus B. Huish. (Fine Art Society.)

IN the appearance of a second English catalogue of the works of the great French etcher, and in the fact that two exhibitions of his prints were this winter open in London, we have sufficient evidence that there is in this country a considerable public who are "passionnée pour les œuvres de Charles Méryon." But to those like M. Burty, whose faith in Méryon is a thing of no recent date, there must be something saddening in all this posthumous honour, so immediately does it suggest the thought that if only a little of this wide appreciation had come sooner it might have sweetened and comforted the artist's life—would at least have rendered its material conditions more tolerable. While Méryon lived he commanded no public large enough to make his work remunerative; there was, indeed, a group of artists and amateurs who knew his etchings and rightly valued them; who knew the man, and would have done for him all that friendship could do, but from them he was strangely alienated by his mental disorder, which grew upon him with the years and with his increasing sense of failure and disappointment, and which in the end environed him as with a magic and fatal circle that cut him off from human help.

The present work is a translation by Mr. Marcus B. Huish, with additions and alterations, of a biographical paper and a catalogue, contributed by M. Burty many years since to the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*. The memoir would have gained greatly had it been rendered from the original with a freer and more graceful touch, and had care been taken to avoid various little inaccuracies and inelegances of expression, of which a singularly flagrant example occurs even on the first page.

It contains, however, particulars and anecdotes which will be new and interesting to the English reader: for in the vivid sketch, "Méryon and Méryon's Paris," prefixed by Mr. Wedmore to his Catalogue, the aim of the author was less to map out the details of the artist's career than to gather up into a consistent whole "the idea of his life," the spirit of his art. Mr. Wedmore's estimate of Méryon was like a painter's portrait—"prime nature with an added artistry." M. Burty has set down in order the facts upon which this estimate was based. He gives us interesting particulars of Méryon's tentative efforts in art, of his sketching, in amateurish fashion, during his seafaring years, the classic scenes of Greece and the primeval landscapes of New Caledonia, of his attempts in modelling, of his more systematic study, when nearly thirty, under Phelippes, a pupil of David's. Then, with the impetus towards original and imaginative work strong within him, he began an historical subject on a six-foot canvas—*The Assassination of Marion Dufrenoy, Captain of a Fire-ship, at the Bay of the Isles, New Zealand*. The cartoon was completed and exhibited in the Salon, but on his attempting to carry out the picture in oils his colour-blindness, previously unsuspected, presented an insurmountable obstacle to his progress. Shortly afterwards he entered the studio of M. Bléry, the engraver, and there "found himself," as the Germans say—found the fitting method for the expression of what was in him. It seems that the sight of Zeeman's prints had much influence in making him an etcher, but it was the influence of incitement, scarcely of guidance; the *technique*, no less than the spirit of his work, was clearly individual. He had but slight knowledge of the art of the world which time has made classic; his interest in it was feeble; only three painters are mentioned in whom he was greatly interested—"exciting all my sympathies," as he said of them—Delacroix and Decamps among Frenchmen, and our own Hogarth, whose paintings he had seen during a short visit to England. In connexion with his splendid etchings of Old Paris and his other original work, into all of which imagination enters so largely, there is a passage quoted from his correspondence which merits attention for its conscious recognition of the power of the designer over his material, for its assertion that, if the artist may not, like the poet, "toss the globe of the world from hand to hand, and use it for the embodiment of every passing thought and fancy," he may at least bend nature to his purposes, treat her in the free and lordly fashion of Turner, and sacrifice truth of individual fact in order to gain truth of impression, truth of feeling. Regarding his plate of *La Pompe, Notre Dame*, Méryon writes that the towers of the cathedral "are slightly higher than in reality, but I consider this a permissible licence, since it is often in this way that the mind works when the object is no longer before our eyes, and the picture is composed from memory."

There are incorporated in the Catalogue various notes on the plates, sent by Méryon himself to M. Burty, and particulars regarding the existence or non-existence of the

various coppers, and as to the number of impressions thrown off in certain of the states. The classification is in some points open to exception as wanting in clearness and simplicity. The first three of the four broad divisions under which the prints are arranged have not sufficiently definite comprehensiveness. A few of the plates, such as the transcripts from Zeeman and Nicolle, in the second section—"Views of Paris"—might equally well fall to be catalogued in the first—"Etchings made after Documents, Engravings, Etchings, &c.;" while Paris subjects are not confined to the second division, some appearing in the third, as "Isolated Views of Paris," in company with the New Zealand scenes. We also occasionally find working states of a plate described as "1st Trial Proof," "2nd Trial Proof," &c.—an objectionable classification, as it is impossible for the most painstaking cataloguer accurately to define the number of trial proofs, each of which is practically unique. Several inaccuracies meet our eye in turning over the pages. In the Catalogue, for instance, it is stated that *L'Arche du Pont Notre-Dame* was the first plate which Méryon executed for his *Eaux-fortes sur Paris*; but in the Memoir a similar priority is assigned to *Le Petit Pont*, another etching of the same series. In spite, however, of such faults as we have indicated, the volume will be useful, especially to those amateurs who are not in possession of the more concise English Catalogue, a work issued, like the present, in a somewhat limited edition.

J. M. GRAY.

OBITUARY.

MR. E. M. BARRY, R.A.

ON Tuesday, January 27, Mr. E. M. Barry died suddenly at Burlington House while attending a meeting of the Council of the Royal Academy, of which he was the treasurer. He was the son of the late Sir Charles Barry, and was scarcely fifty years of age. Although, unlike his father, Mr. Barry could not claim a place among the highest rank of architects, most of his work was good and sound of its kind. He was most successful in street architecture on a large scale, and among his best works are the Charing Cross and Cannon Street Hotels and the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond Street. He also designed the Opera House in Covent Garden and the Floral Hall by its side, and many other buildings, both in town and country. With one conspicuous exception, his Gothic designs were much inferior to the rest of his work. That exception is the National Schoolhouse in Endell Street, concerning which there have been controversies which we do not now care to re-open. It is one of the most successful pieces of picturesque architecture in London. Mr. Barry often entered public competitions, but with singular ill-fortune. More than once he was disappointed after success had seemed to be certain. In the competition for the new Law Courts in 1867, the commissioners awarded him the first place as to plan; but the design with which he clothed his plan was so poor that they wished to associate Mr. Street with him. This led to much disputing, and the end of it was that the work was given to Mr. Street alone. Again, in that strange scramble for public works which took place a few years later, Mr. Barry obtained the rebuilding of the National Gallery. But the intention of rebuilding was given up, and nothing was done

but the addition of some rooms at the back. The planning of these alterations shows much skill, and last year a grant of £5,000 was voted to the architect to console him for the loss of the more ambitious work. Mr. Barry was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1861, and an Academician in 1870, and his death leaves a vacancy to the filling up of which we shall look with interest. The selection of the architectural members of the Royal Academy is to us a mystery, whether we regard it in respect of the men chosen or the men passed over.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. G. W. REID, of the British Museum, promises us an important work of reference, to be published by subscription and issued from the house of Messrs. Trübner. It will be an alphabetical Index of the names of all the exhibitors of works of art who have contributed to certain important exhibitions of old time. These are the Gallery of the Incorporated Society of Artists (1760-90), the Gallery of the Free Society of Artists (1761-83), and the Gallery of the Royal Academy of Arts (1767-1879). There will likewise be other and more detailed information, and the whole cannot fail to make a trustworthy volume of reference, easy of consultation, and, on frequent occasions, of great value. The book will, perhaps, not be found particularly interesting to living artists, but by the students of art—that is, by critics, collectors, connoisseurs, and dealers—it will of necessity be found to be valuable, and great service is rendered by the preparation of such a work.

MISS MARIANNE NORTH is about to present her sketches and studies of tropical vegetation, &c., to the nation, and will build a gallery for them at Kew. The paintings are more than 1,000 in number. We hear that Miss North is shortly to sail for Australia, in order to add still further to her collection.

In a few weeks will be published by C. Gerold's Sohn in Vienna a splendid archaeological work, with numerous illustrations, containing the scientific results of the second Austrian expedition to Samothrace. This expedition, undertaken in 1875, and confided by the Austrian Government to the distinguished archaeologists Drs. A. Conze and Benndorff, was intended to continue and complete the labours of the expedition conducted in 1873 by Conze, Hauser, and Niemann. The new work, containing seventy-six folio plates, and more than fifty illustrations in the text, is accordingly the sequel of the publication of 1875 (see ACADEMY, March 18, 1876, p. 269). It contains (1) communications relating to the principal sanctuary of the famous Samothracian Mysteries which had long been sought for, and which was at last rediscovered in 1875; (2) The restoration of an Ionian Propylæum, erected by Ptolemy II., which bridged over the valley in which the mysteries were celebrated; (3) An investigation of great interest for art-history concerning an *anathema* to which belonged the beautiful torso of *Nike*, found in 1863 by the French Consul, M. Champoiseau, and presented by him to the Louvre. M. Champoiseau had failed to notice some gigantic blocks of marble, curiously formed, an examination of which suggested to Prof. Hauser the idea that they formed, as a whole, the prow of a ship, on the deck of which stood the statue of *Nike*. With the help of fragments preserved in the Louvre, Prof. Zumbusch, of Vienna, has completed the statue of *Nike*, and this restoration, as well as the discovery of the pedestal, proves that the whole monument corresponds exactly with the design on a medal which Demetrius Poliorcetes caused to be struck in remembrance of the naval battle of the year 306 B.C. This research derives peculiar interest and a very welcome

confirmation from the circumstance that M. Champoiseau, at the personal suggestion of Prof. Conze, has lately disinterred the blocks of marble of the pedestal in Samothrace, has taken them to Paris, put them together in the Louvre, and has restored them to their primitive form, that of the colossal prow of a ship.

MR. MADOX BROWN is making steady progress with the grand series of paintings which he has undertaken for the decoration of the Town Hall at Manchester. He is now engaged on the cartoon for the third panel, which represents the expulsion of the Danes from Manchester. The second composition of the series is quite finished. This shows the ancient British town of Mancenion, the Roman Mancenium, now changed into our modern Manchester. Here a number of British peasants are seen working on the wall of a Roman camp under the direction of the soldiers of a Roman legion. In the background runs the River Medlock, the only feature of the scene that has remained unchanged.

It is curious that, in spite of many failures in the way of national monuments, Germany should still continue to open competitions for these works. One has just been held for a statue of *Victory*, to be set up in the Berlin Arsenal; but the results do not seem to have been more encouraging than before, for the prize was not awarded by the jury, though a large number of designs were sent in, those by Schafer and Karl Begas winning second and third prizes.

M. ERNEST BARRIAS has been commissioned by the French Government to erect a monument at St.-Quentin, commemorative of the valiant resistance offered by that place to the German army.

M. ANTONIN MERCIÉ, the sculptor of the famous *Gloria Victis*, has been charged, in connexion with M. Fauvel, the architect, with the erection of a monument to M. Thiers, at St.-Germain, opposite the chapel of St. Louis. M. Mercié's design for this monument is quite simple. M. Thiers is represented sitting with a map of France upon his knees, pointing with his finger to some strip of territory saved by his ardent endeavours. The pedestal is plain, only bearing the inscription, *A Thiers, libérateur du territoire, hommage national*. The model of the statue will be exhibited at the coming Salon, and it is hoped that the monument itself will be inaugurated next August.

THE *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* opens this month with a biographical sketch by H. Billung of the young French painter Henri Regnault, who was killed during the siege of Paris. A portrait and an illustration of his picture of General Prim are given. A long technical article on the art education given in the Munich Academy, with an account of the various teachers who have succeeded one another in its direction; a concluding article by A. Rosenberg on the Berlin Industrial Exhibition; and a continuation of the interesting description of the Bargello at Florence and its priceless collections, of which, strange to say, up to the present time no catalogue has ever been published, make up, with a few short reviews, the rest of the number.

NOT so many years ago, "Art Notes" would have been about the last heading under which mention could be made of Valentines. But Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. have changed all that, and their Valentines, which are known wherever the English language is spoken, will, like the other productions of their house, do credit to the taste of him that gives and be acceptable to her that takes.

PROF. CARL VON PILOTY's new historical

picture, *The Arrival of the Girondists at the Guillotine*, is now on view at Berlin.

In the Berlin National Gallery there is now exhibited a collection of works by the late Eduard Meyerheim, illustrating his artistic career. The artist wrote an autobiography during the last year and a-half of his life, when he had become incapacitated for work, the special interest of which lies in the artistic reminiscences of his younger days. Auerbach has written a preface for the unpretending little book, and it is further enriched by an etching, copied from Paul Meyerheim's portrait of his father.

PROF. ALEXANDER STRUYS, of Weimar, is occupied upon three large paintings destined for the Wartburg, and illustrating scenes from Luther's career. One of these—*Luther's Death*—will be ready for the coming Düsseldorf Exhibition.

THE STAGE.

A QUESTION OF EXPENSE.

THE half-hour's hubbub at the re-opening of the Haymarket Theatre last Saturday night was not in itself a very important affair, but the circumstances that caused it, and the stage tendencies to which its occurrence points, are worth considering. They have a weighty bearing on the condition of dramatic art in the present and the future; and the last word has by no means been said when the disturbance of Saturday has been spoken of, on the one hand, as "a courteous protest" against the abolition of the Pit, or has been condemned, on the other hand, as the act of a rabble with whom the manager should not have "condescended to argue." On the mere matter of the disturbance and the people who made it the report of eye-witnesses is almost inevitably, though of course unintentionally, biased either by sympathy with what the old frequenters of the Pit consider their claims or by a cordiality of admiration for the stage dealings of a very clever manager. The one witness holds the disturbers to have been devoted, not to say scholarly, playgoers battling for their privileges; the other holds them to have been roughs. That they were roughs is in the highest degree improbable; more than one respectable citizen has been willing to come forward and bear the responsibility of his share in the turmoil. But whether they were clothed in wisdom as well as in broadcloth is also doubtful. Their sentiment for old times and old associations, combined with an easily comprehensible regret that the period had passed in which they could get for their money more than their money's worth, led them to a demonstration a repetition of which would be yet more ill-advised. But more interesting than any further enquiry into the character of the disturbers or into the judiciousness of their exploit is the question, What was the answer to the protest of which Saturday's noise was the rough expression? And, further, if such an answer is to be accepted as final, what is its bearing on the English stage?

In the advertising columns of the daily newspapers the new manager of the Haymarket had replied, we believe, in advance to the query sure to be raised. Mr. Bancroft said that the expenses of a first-class London theatre were now such that it was not possible to give up the floor to its old frequenters at the old prices. The Pit must go. Actually

questioned amid the hubbub of the opening night—in the disagreeable fashion which he bore courageously, and like the man of business he professes to be—Mr. Bancroft not only repeated his statement that he could not afford a Pit, but pointed to the more recent of the many fortunes of the Haymarket, and asked, by implication at least, whether the late management had not been unsuccessful by its Pit. But the case he cited was hardly, we believe, a case in point. The Haymarket failed to make money during several years, not because it had a Pit, but because it had an empty Pit; or, to be more precisely accurate, its Pit was full when a popular performer was receiving payments which absorbed a gigantic proportion of its proceeds, and empty when the house, with its reputation for general comedy almost ruined, was the scene of the production of plays which had nothing in them to draw the public. But—to dismiss the particular instance cited by the new manager in confirmation of his belief—his general statement that a Pit cannot be afforded is very much open to question, even by those who have not the experience of practical managers. If the expenses of "a first-class theatre" have of recent years greatly increased, so also have its receipts. At a period when the greatest dramatic artists were appearing together on the boards of one theatre—and that theatre not only the vast Drury Lane, but sometimes the Haymarket itself—there were no receipts whatever from stalls. The fashionable resort was that portion of the house whose name still indicates its old pre-eminence—the dress-circle. Later, as eminent actors got fewer, and the theatre fell into comparative disrepute with the educated classes, but was increasingly frequented by the merely wealthy, two or three rows of stalls were timidly introduced. Later still—except, indeed, at the Haymarket—the three became five, six, or seven; and the Pit, driven back, was no longer the coign of vantage that it long had been, though it was still a place that might be gone to. Latest, the price for a stall—already treble that of the same seat in the Pit of old days—was raised from seven shillings to ten. It is difficult to believe that theatrical expenditure has been raised in a like proportion—that the margin between reasonable receipt and reasonable outlay has not been greatly widened. But that is a matter, we admit, for the theatrical manager alone: a theatre, as Mr. Bancroft said, is a place of business; and a manager may, in a business sense, be entitled to the utmost profit he can contrive to secure. If the manager of the Haymarket is mistaken in what he believes—if he and his brethren could better afford than he imagines to suffer the continuance of a Pit—we still have nothing to say to him. It is a business question for each individual manager. If the shop is found to be a dear one, the public need not buy in it.

But if, on the other hand, the statement is literally and absolutely true, then, indeed, we have something to say. For how has it come about—this overwhelming expenditure which requires so much additional provision? Is it that the art of acting has become more costly—that perfect artists who can dictate their terms are engaged by the dozen? Or is it

that the exaggerated luxury of appointments and accessories absorbs so formidable a sum that the old revenues of the theatre are no longer sufficing? It is the latter alternative that is very forcibly suggested by the aspect of more than one of the newly equipped theatres; for the former there is, we fear, too little reason to decide, and this, not because of any reluctance on the part of the managers to engage excellent artists when they can discover them, but because of their scarcity in proportion to the number of playhouses over which excellent artists must be distributed. A disproportionate outlay on scenic decoration and furniture for the performances of modern comedy—nay, even on the playhouse itself—is at the root of the question. It began, no doubt, with genuinely artistic intentions, and has never been dissociated from good taste. But what was an adroit and a justifiable bait to begin with ends by being hardly an attraction at all, and only a tyranny. Luxury has no limits. Its novelty ceases, but not the need it creates. The blue china and the old English furniture that were the material setting of one comedy must be capped by the porcelain of Sèvres and the finest marqueterie of Louis Quinze as the setting of another. Nay, the expenses of a first-class theatre may in time become such that a dress worn at a Drawing-room is inadequate to the Stage, and the "paste" of theatrical brilliants must be discarded for the treasures of the jewellers of Bond Street.

The gradual but most pronounced growth of luxurious expenditure—the addition to the attractions of the drama of the attractions of the show-house and the studio—means, sooner or later, with that manager or with this, a still further rise in the price of entry to entertainments presumably dramatic. And that means, of necessity, to most of the best lovers of the drama, less frequent visits to the theatre—it may mean almost the extinction of the older and more critical class of playgoer. It means that playgoing, instead of being a general amusement and a method of cultivation, may be but a costly indulgence for those who have richly dined. The intelligent, not wealthy, playgoer who goes, or has been accustomed to go, very often will go so seldom that his critical opinion will not be worth having—a merely occasional visitor is not at home in the house, and can know nothing of its art. Is it for the advantage of the theatrical profession that the chance audiences drawn from every suburb and provincial town, or drawn from the haunts of only the wealthiest inhabitants of London—people generally listless, often dull—shall supersede wholly as they have already done in part, the audiences who are accustomed to the habitual, and careful, and often delighted observation of the art of acting? What is done cannot be undone. As for the Haymarket pit, the local circumstances, the peculiar construction of the house, may count for something in excuse of its abolition. We make no personal matter of this question. If there is offence, Mr. Bancroft is not the only offender. But it has become time to consider—and the public as well as managers have their share in the consideration—whether the expenses of our theatres shall be suffered to grow yet further in the sterile way of luxurious outlay on material things with

which dramatic art has little to do. Is the Comedy to become a spectacle just as much as the Pantomime?

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

STAGE NOTES.

MR. BURNAND has amused the public so often that it is ungracious to resent the failure of an effort to seriously interest them; and the comedy of *Ourselves*, produced at the Vaudeville last week, contains so many things at which one smiles that the more serious artistic motive of the piece, and the failure to realise it, may be a good deal overlooked. It seems that *Ourselves* is founded on a French piece called *Moi*—a piece played long ago, and now but little known to fame. We confess that we are wholly ignorant of it; but the most profound ignorance does not prevent the conviction that whatever was good in *Moi* is not to be found in *Ourselves*, and that whatever is good in *Ourselves* is quite independent of *Moi*. The titles of both pieces imply that the graver motive in each is a study of egotism. A master of dramatic writing, a penetrating observer, and skilled in the business of expression, might yet, even at this late day, give us a remarkable play founded on such a theme, as Mr. Meredith has very lately given us, though in too uncouth form, a remarkable novel. But the theme is not to be adequately treated by a writer, we do not say of Mr. Burnand's ability, but of his habitual method of work—a method securing chiefly temporary effect, and hardly making possible the searching analysis which such a theme demands. To make the study of egotism interesting on the stage, a new conception as well as a new treatment is required. Of contemporary studies of egotism, Digby Grant, of *Two Roses*, was the best; and the contemporary stage is not likely to improve upon the design of Mr. Albery, executed by Mr. Irving. But such a play as *Ourselves* is not fairly regarded when it is judged wholly by the nearness or distance of its approach to any exalted ideal. *Moi* is responsible for the presence of that serious aim, and may likewise be responsible for the absence of success in reaching it. *Ourselves* has other aims less exalted, and it succeeds fairly well in these. It makes an audience laugh at bright things uttered pretty constantly, and it fits several popular actors with the kind of parts in which habitual playgoers are accustomed to see them. *Ourselves* has very little story, and what there is does not need to be told in detail, especially as we hear now that the days of the drama are numbered. Its leading character is a self-centred bachelor of infirm health, Albany Thorpe—the narrower Major Pendennis of a more provincial society—acted by Mr. Thorne. He has a ward, one Evelyn Grey, a pretty person whom he aspires to marry, since her wealth makes the indulgence of his taste not altogether imprudent. But she is loved by "another," and the intrigue to separate them occupies a portion of the play. A self-seeking physician, one Dr. Talbot, and a vulgar man of the name of Peddington, who is on very bad terms with his wife and is given to upbraiding his son, are either instruments or assistants in the intrigue; the exposition of their more or less unworthy motives forms the higher comic element of the play, while the lower comic element is supplied by the introduction of two of the doctor's servants, who are always wanting to give "warning" but are never allowed an opportunity. One of these servants—the neat-handed parlour-maid—is played by Miss Cicely Richards, famous for her excellent and lifelike performance of the lodging-house slave in *Our Boys*. The little she has here to do is done very naturally. Miss Larkin, as the separated wife of Mr. Peddington, has hardly

any occasion for those pointed utterances of a shrewd and self-satisfied middle-aged woman—brassy and irresistible—which no one gives better than she. Miss Marie Illington acts the part of Evelyn, the ward of Thorpe—the young woman on whose devotion he counted, and whom he only abandoned when it was falsely reported to him that she suffered under mortal disease. Her unsuspecting attentions to him are of a graceful and filial kind, and Miss Illington plays them very prettily. Her love-scenes, with the lover of her choice, demand little earnestness, and receive what they demand. Mr. Thorne's performance of Thorpe suffers only from the improbability inherent in the part he has to enact. When it is a question of his own invalidism he is natural enough, but the life-likeness ceases when he hears of Evelyn Grey's malady, which frustrates his plan of marriage with her. On the stage a middle-aged suitor, wise in his generation, may be content with the opinion of a country doctor; but in life the most thorough-paced egoist would never have given up his ward to "another," before he had taken her to a specialist and heard what the delicate ear was told by the stethoscope. Mr. Herbert is a manly and agreeable lover. Mr. James is very funny in his querulous boisterousness, and very sincere in a final moment of rough good feeling, the *raison d'être* of which is apparently that it exactly fits the peculiarity of the actor, and provides him with a telling effect. Indeed, all round, the tolerable success of the representation is the best apology for the piece. The incidents are improbable, but the action is entertaining, and one may laugh at the sharp things that are written, and at the way in which they are said.

THE performance of *Money* at the Haymarket Theatre on Saturday evening, subject at first to the interruptions which have been fully reported in the daily papers, was not felt by the more critical portion of the audience to be altogether satisfactory. The peculiar circumstances must of course be taken into due consideration, and the appearance for the first time in a much larger theatre of a company accustomed to a small one. But the fault committed was that of over-accentuating nearly every portion of the play; exactly the fault of which the Prince of Wales's company is most rarely to be accused. The cast, however, was not only inferior to that with which the play was originally produced at the Haymarket about forty years ago, when Macready and Miss Helen Faucit filled principal parts and actors hardly less illustrious appeared as minor characters; but it was inferior to that of the Prince of Wales's revival of a few years since. Much was atoned for, however, by Mrs. Bancroft's Lady Franklyn, an impersonation as sunny and agreeable, and withal as pointed as possible. Miss Marion Terry was Clara Douglas; Miss Linda Dietz, Georgina; Mr. Conway, Evelyn; Mr. Arthur Cecil, Graves; Mr. Odell, Sir John Vesey; Mr. Bancroft, Sir Frederick Blount; and Mr. Vollaire the Old Member. The fault of over-acting is chiefly to be charged upon the men. The "Club" scene was unaccountably noisy, and thus, in a measure, lost its effectiveness.

MRS. BATEMAN has revived, at New Sadler's Wells, Mr. Tom Taylor's very effective and carefully considered play of *Mary Warner*, which was specially written for Mrs. Crowe (Miss Bateman) several years ago, and was acted by her with success at the Haymarket. Mrs. Crowe again enacts the principal character, and with her wonted judgment and force. Mr. W. H. Vernon is specially engaged for a part of importance. This programme, we doubt not, will suffice Mrs. Bateman until, in a few weeks' time, she begins the Shaksperian performances which she has announced, and for which the neighbourhood of the New River is, by its traditions, rendered a fitting place.

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